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Nicaragua: A Nation Stifled by the Tangled Growth of Its 'Tropical Revolution'

The writer, Paris bureau chief of The New York Times, has worked as a correspondent in Africa, Eastern Europe, the Middle East and Asia.

By John Vinocur
New York Times Service

MANAGUA — This is a tropical revolution, sprawling in the heat and rain, not quite contained by ideology or plan.

Up close, Nicaragua, which President Ronald Reagan describes as part of the Soviet-Cuban axis, is more strikingly a place stumbling in its own contradictory rhetoric, handing out ration cards, waiting in line for gasoline, for beans.

The soaring promises of the 1979 Sandinist insurrection, which brought down the Somoza dictatorship in exchange for the ideals of political pluralism, a mixed economy and international nonalignment, are gone, replaced by opened mail, People's Tribunals, smothered debate.

Yet, at the same time, Managua does not have East Berlin's watchtowers and machine gunners, or Bucharest's near-catastrophic despair. If evil, thuggery or the potential for sudden brutality can suffice the air of a city like a pollen of fear,

REPORTER'S NOTEBOOK

then there are other more totally nasty places than this.

Unlike Eastern Europe, anyone can get a passport and leave. Hundreds of thousands who want to stay have learned to read and are receiving health care and land for the first time.

Nicaragua's surface ironies can seem extraordinary. The Sandinist hymn proclaims, "We fight against the Yanqui — Enemy of Humanity," but the movie houses are playing "The Big Red One," U.S. infantryman winning the war in Europe.

For some visitors, the ironies can be powerful

enough to partially submerge the rest of what they see. But the rest is clear enough. Each month, a small, unofficial Nicaraguan human rights commission boldly lists new disappearances and new jailings for opinions described as counterrevolutionary because they do not agree with the Sandinists.

Although the meanness in the streets is not that of men with mirrored sunglasses and goon squad cars on the prowl, there is a distinct lower level of tension — block committees, the so-called revolutionary vigil, who want to know who comes to visit or stays out late or listens to the Voice of America or buys La Prensa, the newspaper that is the country's single public link to a reality beyond that of the Sandinists.

A priest who has backed the Sandinists, who said that the block committees' leaders were sometimes zealous apparitionists, who complained that telephones were tapped and who reported mail going suspiciously astray, also

insisted that he would never accept his country becoming another Cuba.

The block committees, he argued, were an outgrowth of the revolution and not modeled on those in Havana. He knew Cuba well, he said, and seemed to think it was a sad, rigid place. He told his visitors that if Nicaragua were left alone, its good-natured tropicalness would triumph, its humanity would remain, and a decent socialist state would take shape.

One of the visitors, a woman, replied that she had been to Cuba as well. "That's what they said there, too," she said. "You'll never regret these people. Castro will never manage," they said. They were wrong, weren't they? It's not a very nice place."

The priest smiled. "Well, we're getting a lot of support from the Soviets," he said, changing the subject. "They're going to build some bridges and dams for us in the 21st century."

It is a strange argument to make in favor of a

country, and indicates that things are still approximate, Latin, contradictory, confused, but in a sense this is what is offered as counterargument for the Emergency Laws of March 1982, which mean no dissent, no discussion, no habeas corpus, no elections.

Sandinist speeches were sometimes revised from delivery to final text, apparently for the benefit of those Americans and West Europeans who saw the revolution four years ago as anti-bureaucratic, anti-totalitarian and non-dogmatic, and are troubled by its development.

Two years ago, when Defense Minister Humberto Ortega Saavedra told a group of army officers in a speech that "Marxism-Leninism is the scientific doctrine that guides our revolution," the phrase was deleted from the official published version.

Now, when his brother, Daniel Ortega Saavedra, coordinator of the nine-man National Directorate, told the crowd attending July 19

ceremonies marking the Sandinists' victory that neither "bullets nor ballots" could reverse "revolutionary power" in Nicaragua, the distributed text followed his words precisely.

The Socialist International, the worldwide body of non-Marxist socialist parties that has supported the Sandinists, has written the Marxist leadership expressing its concern about all the places where the revolution has been too inescapably well-organized, too transparently efficient, and suggesting that elections would be a good idea.

Its representatives are received with overwhelming courtesy and attention, and are reassured that if the Americans ease their pressure, all will end democratically.

Some of the Europeans have heard this before. A leading European social democrat, who has come to Managua many times, spoke of feeling a new tension and a new control. "I am

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Russians Cautious On Reform

No Sharp Break With Past Is Seen

By John F. Burns
New York Times Service

MOSCOW — Leading officials of the Soviet economic hierarchy said at a news conference Wednesday that economic reforms set in motion by President Yuri V. Andropov would be applied cautiously and in such a way as to strengthen centralized economic planning.

Two days after Mr. Andropov said at a gathering of veteran party members that the time for "half-measures" in economic reform had passed, officials who will play a major role in carrying out the new measures said the economy was basically sound and nothing in the reforms would require a sharp break with past practice.

Among other things, the officials, led by Nikolai K. Baibakov, chairman of the State Planning Committee, said Mr. Andropov's experimental plan to give plant managers greater leeway in matters of production, techniques and wages would go hand-in-hand with a stronger overall role for the central planning authorities.

They also interpreted a decree providing tougher penalties for shirkers and drunkards in a manner that emphasized the small number of people likely to be affected and the restraint that would be applied in administering the penalties.

The officials struck a more positive tone about the state of the economy than had Mr. Andropov, who has made the sagging performance of industry and agriculture the principal theme of his leadership.

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Colonel Moamer Qadhafi of Libya with Prime Minister Mohammed Mzali of Tunisia, right, after a dinner meeting at Skane Palace near Monastir, Tunisia. At left are members of Colonel Qadhafi's all-female armed bodyguard.

Libya, France Said to Pursue Solution to Chadian Conflict

Mitterrand Irked By U.S. Pressure For Intervention

By E.J. Dionne Jr.
New York Times Service

PARIS — President François Mitterrand has expressed irritation at U.S. pressure on France to intervene in the war in Chad and said he disagreed with what he sees as an American campaign against Libya.

The French president also said he sent troops to Chad to encourage Colonel Moamer Qadhafi to reach a negotiated settlement of the war, believing that a military solution was impossible.

Mr. Mitterrand made his views known in an interview with the newspaper Le Monde.

Although the article carried no direct quotations and attributed its information to "those who had the privilege of hearing the president privately," French officials confirmed Tuesday night that Mr. Mitterrand had granted an interview to the newspaper and that the article accurately reflected his views.

According to Le Monde, Mr. Mitterrand believed that "things would have been much less complicated if the United States had not weighed so heavily in the balance." The article noted Washington's long-standing support for President Hissène Habré of Chad against Goukouni Oueddei, even when Mr. Goukouni was president with French backing.

The article said Mr. Mitterrand did not want to become associated with efforts to "overthrow the regime of Colonel Qadhafi, toward whom he harbors neither hostility nor surmises." It added that Mr. Mitterrand had resisted U.S. and other pressure "to make him part of



Roland Dumas

their preoccupations with the ambitions of Colonel Qadhafi."

According to Le Monde, Mr. Mitterrand has received several letters from President Ronald Reagan and has been "irritated at the constant attempts at pressure."

[The White House on Wednesday rejected the complaints by Mr. Mitterrand, United Press International reported from Santa Barbara, California.]

"I refuse to accept the term 'pressure,'" said Larry M. Speakes, the deputy press secretary, from Mr. Reagan's California home, where the president and his wife, Nancy, are vacationing. "We regret his apparent misunderstanding. We have worked in concert to respond to the needs of Chad."

[As for Mr. Mitterrand's criticism of U.S. moves against Colonel Qadhafi, Mr. Speakes said: "I don't know of any effort by this government to destabilize the Libyan government. We are trying to prevent Libya from destabilizing the government of Chad."]

Addressing these themes Tuesday night, a French official familiar with Mr. Mitterrand's thinking said, "What interests us is Chad, not demolishing Qadhafi." The official said it was "inappropriate" for the United States to act "with so much noise" and so publicly.

So far France has sent about 1,000 troops to support Mr. Habré in his struggle with the Libyan-backed rebel leader, Mr. Goukouni.

The interview and the comments by French officials portrayed Mr. Mitterrand as seeking what he considers a middle course: a policy that is less hostile to Colonel Qadhafi than the United States and many French conservatives would like, but more interventionist than the course favored by French Communists, other elements of the left and some Socialist elements of the Mitterrand government.

Mr. Mitterrand's comments helped explain not only signs of difficulty between his government and the United States but also difficulties between Paris and Mr. Habré that have come up.

Mr. Habré was especially incensed at France's reluctance to commit troops to Chad, but a French official said Tuesday night that Mr. Mitterrand believed that an earlier French response "would only have encouraged a much harder confrontation between France and Libya" and risked increasing "international tensions."

Qadhafi, Envoy Reportedly Had Talks in Tripoli

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

TUNIS — Libya's leader, Colonel Moamer Qadhafi, was quoted Wednesday as saying that Libya was continuing contacts with France despite France's backing of the opposing side in Chad's civil war.

Informed sources in Tunisia told Reuters that Colonel Qadhafi, on a two-day visit for talks on North African cooperation, said he had recently received an envoy from President François Mitterrand in Tripoli. The envoy was Roland Dumas, who is Mr. Mitterrand's personal attorney and friend, according to The Associated Press, which quoted sources in Paris.

Reuters quoted Paris sources as saying that Mr. Dumas and Colonel Qadhafi discussed Monday possible solutions to the conflict in Chad. The sources gave no details of the talks, and presidential spokesmen declined to comment on the visit.

"Contact has not been broken off with France," Colonel Qadhafi said during talks Tuesday with Prime Minister Mohammed Mzali, according to the sources in Tunis. But they added that Colonel Qadhafi had made the remark in an aside and that the issue of Chad, on which Libya and Tunisia do not agree, was not discussed in detail.

Although little fighting has been reported since the northern oasis town of Faya-Largeau fell to the Chadian rebels last week, the U.S. State Department says about 2,500 Libyan troops are in Chad, an increase of 2,000 in two weeks.

In Paris, the newspaper Le Monde quoted military sources as saying the number of French soldiers in Chad could reach 2,000 by the end of the week. The paper said some planners had not ruled out the possibility that France could eventually have 3,000 soldiers deployed to support the government of President Hissène Habré.

Military sources in Chad said overall French strength was now more than 1,000, the newspaper reported.

The sources quoted by Le Monde, who were not named, said Libya had committed 6,000 troops to support the rebels led by former President Goukouni Oueddei.

France has supplied Mr. Habré with military advisers and weapons but has so far insisted that its military cooperation agreement with Chad prevents its forces taking part in any fighting. French troops in Chad have anti-tank and anti-aircraft guns and missiles.

Western military sources in Nijamena told The Associated Press that tanks could be brought in quickly if the situation required them, but for the moment the French command hoped the presence of the French troops would be a sufficient deterrent to prevent the Libyan troops resuming their move southward.

Libya denies any part in the war, although France, the United States and Mr. Habré say they have overwhelming evidence that Libya is backing the rebels.

On Tuesday, the United States joined appeals for a negotiated settlement to the conflict. A U.S. State Department spokesman called for an end to the fighting and urged talks to find a peaceful solution.

At a news conference in Nijamena on Tuesday, Mr. Habré said he had been in contact with Tripoli to seek ways to end the civil war. He ruled out any direct talks with Mr. Goukouni and said the only possible negotiator was Libya.

Colonel Qadhafi's talks in Tunis covered cooperation between the two neighbors and efforts toward building a united North Africa as a step toward wider Arab unity, sources told Reuters.

He also met with the Arab League's secretary-general, Chadi Klibi, on Wednesday, league sources told Reuters.

In recent weeks Colonel Qadhafi has toured Morocco, Mauritania and Algeria. He was expected to hold a news conference before leaving Thursday for home.



Ira Gershwin in 1935.

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Legal issues complicate the case of a Soviet teen-ager in Washington who may have sought to defect. Page 5.

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The dollar slumps again, but some economists see the drop mostly as a sharp technical correction. Page 7.

TOMORROW

Croquet isn't what it used to be. Mary Blume talks to Steve Mulliner, one of the sport's new professionals. Weekend.

Fire Halts Rail Travel For London Commuters

The Associated Press

LONDON — Rush-hour travel was thrown into chaos Wednesday morning after a fire halted train services at three of London's main commuter rail stations.

British Rail said a large brush fire during the night on tracks adjacent to a cookie factory burned through rail communications and signaling cables running to London Bridge Station.

Ira Gershwin, 86, Dies; Stage, Screen Lyricist

By John S. Wilson
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Ira Gershwin, 86, the lyricist who collaborated with his brother George on the scores for Broadway musicals that included the folk opera "Porgy and Bess" and "Of Thee I Sing," died Wednesday in Los Angeles.

Mr. Gershwin, who wrote the lyrics of such Gershwin songs as "Embraceable You," "Strike Up the Band," "The Man I Love," "S Wonderful" and "I Got Rhythm," had heart disease and had been in frail health for several years. He died in his sleep at his home in Beverly Hills.

His biographer, Robert Kimball, said Wednesday that Mr. Gershwin had been unable to attend the Broadway opening this spring of the hit musical "My One and Only," whose songs are all from George and Ira Gershwin shows.

"But he was greatly pleased with this new success so late in his life, and he made suggestions of songs to include in the show, and even made slight changes in some lyrics

to fit the new plot lines," said Mr. Kimball.

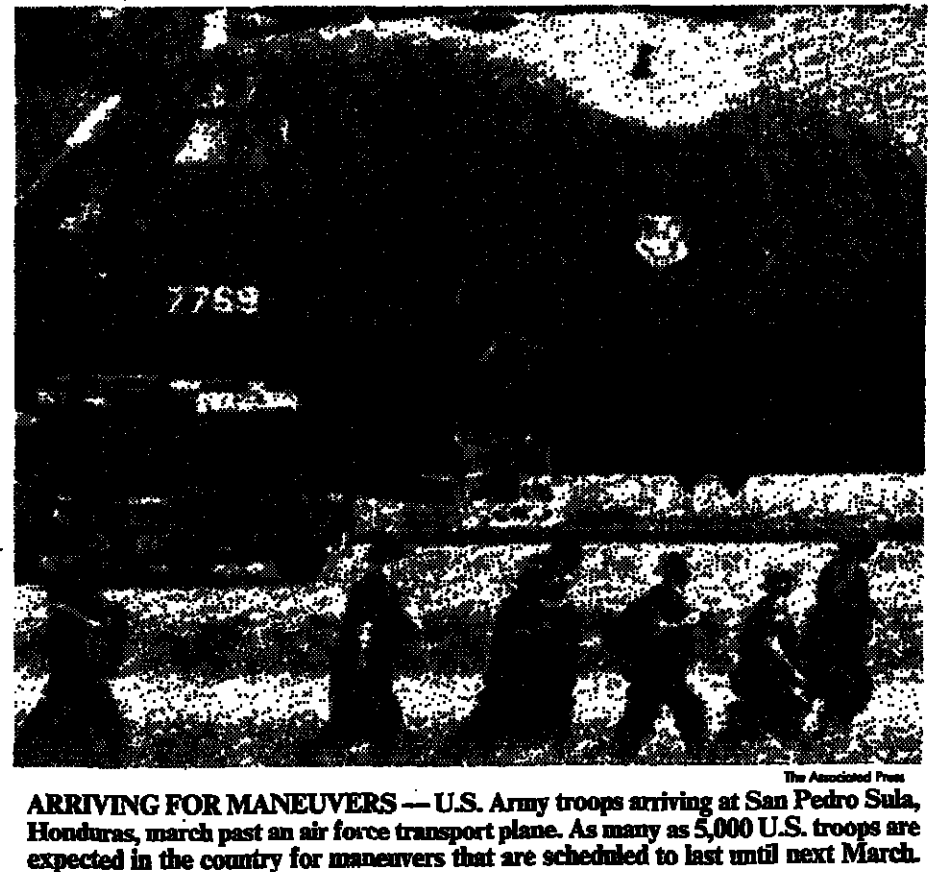
Mr. Gershwin watched this year's five telecast of the Tony awards from the Uris Theater on Broadway, during the course of which the Uris was officially renamed the Gershwin Theater.

Although he was best known for his collaboration with George, Ira Gershwin also furnished lyrics for Kurt Weill's songs for "Lady in the Dark" and "The Firebrand of Florence," Harold Arlen's compositions for the Judy Garland film "A Star Is Born" and Jerome Kern's songs for the film "Cover Girl." With Arthur Schwartz he wrote "Park Avenue."

"Of Thee I Sing" was the first musical, and Mr. Gershwin the first lyricist, to win a Pulitzer Prize for drama, in 1932. The show's score included "Who Cares?" and "Love Is Sweeping the Country."

Among Ira's works with George were "Our Love Is Here to Stay," "Lady Be Good," "They Can't Take That Away From Me," "Fum"

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ARRIVING FOR MANEUVERS — U.S. Army troops arriving at San Pedro Sula, Honduras, march past an air force transport plane. As many as 5,000 U.S. troops are expected in the country for maneuvers that are scheduled to last until next March.

U.S. Students — and Foundations — Renewing Interest in Soviet Studies

By Jay Mathews
Washington Post Service

STANFORD, California — U.S. university students have begun to pour into Russian language classes and related courses amid U.S.-Soviet tensions, changes in the Soviet leadership and sizable increases in funding for such courses, university officials say.

Enrollment in first-year Russian at Stanford University, the recent beneficiary of a \$1-million Rockefeller Foundation grant for Soviet studies, jumped from 30 to 50 students this year. The number of students studying 19th-century Russian literature doubled.

Harvard added an extra section to its summer Russian course. At George Washington University,

there will be 24 graduate students in Russian and East European studies this fall, compared with six in the past academic year.

At Columbia University, the administrator of the Soviet studies program, Jonathan E. Sanders, said student inquiries were so heavy "we stopped counting letters and started weighing them — we've had over 20 pounds."

Government and university officials have complained in recent years of a critical shortage in Russian-speaking Soviet experts in the United States. Some professors suggest that an apparent worsening of Soviet-U.S. relations has helped attract students.

The chairman of Stanford's Slavic languages and literatures depart-

ment, William M. Todd 34, said: "If you see the world as two great camps poised against each other, as the Reagan administration invites us to do, then instead of talking about another foreign country, the Soviet Union looms as the foreign country."

Dorothy Atkinson, executive director of the American Association for the Advancement of Slavic Studies, said the surge appeared to reflect a natural shift in academic fashions as well as heightened interest after the death of the Soviet leader Leonid I. Brezhnev and the rise of his successor, Yuri V. Andropov.

But most university officials agree an important stimulant has been private funding for Soviet re-

search. Last year, the former U.S. ambassador to the Soviet Union, J. Averell Harriman, gave a \$10-million endowment to Columbia's Russian research center, now known as the W. Averell Harriman Institute for Advanced Study of the Soviet Union. The Roland and Gladys Harriman Foundation, named for the former ambassador's brother and sister-in-law, gave \$1.5 million to endow a faculty chair for study of the Soviet economy.

Harvard announced in May a \$5-million fund-raising campaign for its Russian Research Center, which was launched with a speech by the U.S. ambassador to the Soviet Union, Arthur A. Hartman. Mr. Hartman said Soviet scholarship in the United States had been

declining for more than a decade and "with the billions we spend on defense, we could at least do something for our basic knowledge of these people and their policies."

The Rockefeller Foundation recently awarded \$1 million for a joint program on Soviet international behavior at Stanford and the University of California, Berkeley. Both houses of Congress are considering a bill to create a \$50-million national endowment, with interest paying for grants to individuals and institutions studying the Soviet Union.

Soviet studies traditionally have been strong at Stanford, but student interest at the university declined from its peak in the early 1960s. Mr. Todd said efforts to

teach Russian language courses in U.S. high schools also languished. Both college and high-school language programs suffered when many major universities eliminated foreign-language requirements in the reform years of the late 1960s. The requirement has been revived at both Stanford and Berkeley.

At Harvard, Patricia Chaput, assistant professor of Slavic language and literature, said many of the students in her intensive Russian language course this summer had trouble keeping up.

But at the University of Michigan, a spokesman said twice as many graduate students as usual were admitted to the East European studies program because their academic records were so good.

State Department, Pentagon Urge No Increase in Advisers for Salvador

By Michael Gerler and George C. Wilson
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Pentagon and State Department have recommended to the White House that there be no increase in the current limit of 55 U.S. military personnel training government troops in El Salvador, according to administration officials.

The Pentagon had under study last month a proposal to raise the administration's self-imposed limit on advisers to 125. General Wallace H. Nutting, former head of the U.S. Southern Command in Panama, had said in an interview that 55 advisers were not enough.

But the officials said Tuesday that a Pentagon-State Department

working group had decided not to forward such a recommendation to President Ronald Reagan, in part on the ground that Salvadoran troops can be trained in Honduras instead.

While the administration was moving to limit its presence in El Salvador, it also was moving Tuesday to re-establish a strong naval presence in Central American waters. The aircraft carrier Coral Sea and its escorts started patrolling off Nicaragua's east coast, and the battleship New Jersey steamed toward the country's west coast.

The Coral Sea replaces the carrier Ranger, which left Central American waters last week.

As the Coral Sea took up its position, U.S. reconnaissance

planes picked out a Soviet freighter, apparently loaded with arms, headed toward the battle group in the Caribbean, officials said.

There was no indication that the battle group would move to stop the Soviet ship. On July 31, however, a U.S. Navy destroyer used what one official described as "polite harassment" of another Soviet freighter heading for Nicaragua, asking its captain for the ship's name, destination and cargo.

Although the recommendation to keep the number of trainers in El Salvador at 55 has not been presented to Mr. Reagan, administration officials said it is likely to be presented soon, and that the president is expected to accept it. There has been sharp resistance in Congress to any increase.

As administration officials explain it, it was decided July 8 at a National Security Council meeting to ask the Pentagon, State Department and others to review various options to keep pressure on the leftist government in Nicaragua, which the U.S. accuses of supporting rebels in El Salvador — and to show U.S. resolve in combating insurgents in the region generally.

In addition to naval maneuvers and military exercises, the officials said, an increase in training personnel in El Salvador was explored as part of the review, but ultimately rejected.

The officials said the review concluded that the new U.S.-run military training facilities and program in Honduras could be used for the stepped-up training of Salvadoran soldiers.

In Honduras, the Pentagon said, the number of U.S. military people is increasing to prepare for the main part of the training exercise there. The count given Tuesday for U.S. personnel in Honduras was 129 trainers at Puerto Castilla, 76 trainers across the country, 60 air force personnel at the radar site at Tegucigalpa, and seven specialists attached to the military group at the U.S. Embassy.

The inter-agency report recommended, however, that the definition of what constitutes a U.S. military "trainer" be tightened, so that more trainers can be sent to El Salvador without bringing back other personnel.

Officials said that as many as a dozen of those currently counted as trainers are communications or administrative specialists. These will be reclassified, leaving room for a slight increase in those working with the Salvadoran Army.

The administration also has decided for now not to let U.S. advisers spread out further into the countryside with Salvadoran units. This was recommended by some military specialists, but the Pentagon decided against it, the officials said.



Four São Paulo traffic offenders take a driving lesson from kindergarten children.

São Paulo Police Kid Around With Traffic Offenders

United Press International
SAO PAULO — The police in São Paulo are trying a new approach with traffic offenders — sending them to kindergarten to watch children ride around play streets on tricycles.

"That way they get to know the road signals," said Chief Inspector Ciro Vidal Soares of the city traffic department.

São Paulo has a special problem with safety among its three million drivers, who last year were involved in 39,000 accidents in which 3,300 people died and 57,600 were injured.

The new punishment started this week when four offenders turned up for the driver re-education course, which began with a debate on traffic problems.

Then they saw a road safety film and a Walt Disney cartoon featuring Donald Duck.

But the high point came at the end. The four middle-aged men were led to the traffic department's kindergarten section. There, a group of children from a neighborhood school were pedaling around play streets.

Israel Agrees to Reopen Embassy in El Salvador

By Edward Cody
Washington Post Service

SAN SALVADOR — In exchange for a gesture from El Salvador, Israel plans to reopen its embassy in San Salvador and begin a cooperation program that could lead to Israeli military and internal-security aid in the Salvadoran government's war against leftist guerrillas.

The Salvadoran government also hopes that the influential pro-Israel lobby in the United States will lend a discreet hand in congressional debates on the wisdom of administration policy on Central America and the level of military aid for the U.S.-supported government of the provisional president, Alvaro Magaña.

According to sources in San Salvador and in Jerusalem, the new arrangement fits into a sense of common security interests that has grown up between Israel and several Latin American countries allied with the United States. This shared view, in the words of a top Salvadoran official, revolves mostly around the Arab adage that "the enemy of my enemy is my friend."

This is a reference to links between the Sandinist government in Nicaragua, which Salvadoran officials say is inspiring and aiding the rebels in El Salvador, and the Palestine Liberation Organization, which Israel seeks to counter wherever possible.

The Salvadoran rebel movement has forged its own links with the Palestinians, including a visit by several guerrilla leaders to PLO headquarters in Beirut before last summer's Israeli invasion.

El Salvador, in a decision that

has delighted the Israeli leadership, plans to move its embassy from Tel Aviv back to Jerusalem around Sept. 15, according to top Salvadoran officials. In return, they said, Israel will reopen its embassy in San Salvador, which has been closed for security reasons since 1979, within a few months.

The Salvadoran decision was conveyed to Prime Minister Menachem Begin by a delegation that visited Israel from Aug. 2 to Aug. 7. The group was comprised of Francisco José Guerrero, Mr. Magaña's top aide; Ernesto Magaña, the president's son; and José Manuel Páez, the economy minister.

According to an official present at the meeting, Mr. Begin embraced the younger Mr. Magaña on hearing the Salvadoran pledge. The Israeli leadership has long sought to attract foreign embassies to Jerusalem rather than Tel Aviv. Until now, only Costa Rica has set up its diplomatic representation in the contested city.

A Salvadoran official familiar with the agreement said the Salvadoran delegation and Israeli officials had not discussed military or internal-security aid. Their talks were confined to the embassy exchange and the possibility of agricultural and lobbying help, he said.

At the same time, the official acknowledged that once the Israeli Embassy resumed operations in San Salvador, it was likely that several areas of cooperation would be discussed. And since little agricultural progress is possible while the civil war is going on, it is likely to suppose that military or security concerns could be part of the discussions, he said.

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very much less comfortable here now," he said.

He accepted the idea that there were conflicting theoretical convictions in the leadership and that "there is a danger of this country developing into a new Cuba." He advanced, too, the idea that a Reagan administration's policies were pushing Nicaragua in this direction, strengthening the hand, as he said, of "the Marxist-Leninists here, those who wanted this from the beginning."

The man went back to Europe before Barricada, the Sandinist newspaper, gave a mocking definition of Nicaraguan Social Democrats in a political lexicon published on the editorial page: "Currently a simple tendency opposing itself as alternative opposed to Marxism-Leninism; exploits the fallacies that imperialism has used against the Communist Party since the time of old Russia; is affiliated to the anti-communist network of the CIA."

In a supermarket near McDonald's — the golden arches live on in Managua in what a Sandinist described as the revolution's most perverse anti-American joke — there are lobster tails, but no meat. They sell it only in the morning, it is explained, and in the morning there is a line waiting outside.

Above a copy of Reader's Digest on the magazine stand there is a poster showing an Uncle Sam with a very long tongue, and the legend, "Fight Rumors." One of the evil rumors mentioned is that all of Nicaragua's soap is going to Cuba, and this intrigues people because, indeed, soap is not easy to get.

The Sandinists have installed a rationing system through the block committees that in theory guarantee almost everyone minimum supplies: a liter (1.05 quarts) of sugar and a half-pound of rice per week and a roll of toilet paper per person per month. If a Nicaraguan has more money, he can buy these things in free markets at several

times the controlled price; the problem, the Sandinists say, is "distribution," a particular ailment of socialist economies.

The problem is also that flour and corn are in short supply, and there are problems, too, if you do not get along with the head of your block association, officially called a Sandinist Defense Committee. A young Englishman who lives here said his landlady was not on good terms with his block organizer and had been told her ration card would be forthcoming when her revolutionary attitude "made itself more precise."

There is no certain gauge of how the shortages affect enthusiasm for the revolution, but Barricada has given the difficulties in "distribution" considerable space.

For the Sandinists, the essential explanation is the same as that for why there is no free press or political meetings, and why elections, if they come, will not be "bourgeois democratic" ones, a phrase which signifies the "discredited" procedure of people running for office with conflicting viewpoints. The American-supported counterrevolutionary threat has, it is said, created a special set of revolutionary priorities, and a Nicaraguan who fails to understand this is disloyal.

There are several categories of disloyalty. The official Roman Catholic Church, as represented by Archbishop Miguel Obando Bravo of Managua, has been described as counterrevolutionary, because it has denounced the absence of freedom of expression.

The government, which includes two priests, has provided its own kind of people's church as a pro-Sandinist alternative, but it was attacked this spring by Pope John Paul II as "absurd and dangerous."

Since then, the pope's photograph, pasted onto the wall of an office, or the door of a house, has become, as in Poland, a symbol of nonconformity.

The newspaper La Prensa is classified as disloyal as well, and one of its editors, Roberto Cardenal, supposes it is allowed to continue to

print — a remarkable concession in relation to the total state domination of Eastern European or Cuban media — because "we're good for the Sandinists' public relations with America and Western Europe. When they get to their 'socialist' phase, we're finished."

The newspaper publishes no critical editorials and virtually no reporting on what goes on in Nicaragua. As a collection of foreign news agency dispatches, it is submitted to censors before it is distributed.

The range of things unworthy of publication escapes coherent analysis: a story from Paris quoting a French Socialist Party official saying he knew nothing of any Socialist International pressure on the Sandinists; a dispatch about a Soviet defector in Japan, and an account quoting an editorial in the New York Times calling on Mr. Reagan to test the sincerity of Daniel Ortega Saavedra's apparent offer to talk about Central America on a multilateral basis and the withdrawal of foreign military advisers from the region.

The full sweep of officially defined security risks also extends to the political parties (including the Communist Party and its extreme leftist derivatives) that were to make up Nicaraguan pluralism. Since four people sitting around together can be classified under the emergency law as an illegal political gathering, the Sandinists, as official guardians of the revolution, have granted themselves a complete monopoly on discussion.

The outrage about this is particularly because the overthrow of the regime of Anastasio Somoza, even in the characterizations of Marxist writers, had important support from the Nicaraguans they define as the bourgeoisie.

Some have been quick to point out that the changes in the initial doctrine started six months after Somoza's departure in July 1979, and not when the *contras* — the U.S.-backed insurgents — emerged over the Honduran border. By early 1980, moderates in the government began to be replaced and the Sandinist "mass organizations" took shape, giving its workers, agricultural employees and block associations control over production and daily life.

By early 1980, too, the government was also making clear its concept of international nonalign-

ment: When the United Nations was voting to condemn the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan, the delegate from Nicaragua abstained; soon he defended the Vietnamese role in Cambodia, and soon the government felt its trade union and women's organizations should join world federations headed by the Soviet Union.

"The mixed economy is no gag, it is no publicity trick," Tomás Borge Martínez, the interior minister, insisted in an interview.

"The mixed economy works like this," said Antonio Lacayo, one of those Nicaraguan businessmen calling themselves "buffaloes," animals too dumb and stubborn to drop in their tracks when shot in the head. "Some people put \$2.5 million in Almena, a feed meal company, the biggest private investment since the revolution, thinking the best way to play the game is to invest. That was May 31. On June 14, Almena was declared a public utility. In fact, that's the mixed economy — state control, private administration."

Although the last generally reliable statistics date from 1981, about 60 percent of the economy is thought, nominally at least, to be in private hands. But because the government controls all the banks, all access to foreign currency and all imports and exports, and because it controls all the major industries, the businessmen are not much more than crown agents, managers whose salaries the government does not need to pay.

Sandinist doctrine is clear about what entrepreneurs may never be: a class, or pressure group, that can place economic weight on the revolution. If there is any accuracy in Sandinist accounts of advice offered them by Fidel Castro, one of his prime bits of counsel was don't nationalize too rapidly.

The Cubans are here, and their reported numbers wax and wane. The word symbols often crawl into the semi-official diction about Nicaragua's relationship with Cuba.

But the relationship may not be entirely smooth. A top Sandinist official who took a visitor for a ride in his new Japanese ranch-wagon one night told a story about his "kid cousin" who went to Cuba and came back to Nicaragua with a Cuban accent.

The cousin said "perma," Cuban-style, instead of "pierna," the Spanish word for leg, as correctly pronounced in Nicaragua, and the affection irritated the Sandinist profoundly. "Hey, we've got our own personality here," he said. "This is not Cuba."

Mr. Castro admits to the presence of about 4,000 Cubans in Nicaragua, including about 200 military advisers. The U.S. estimate of the number of Cubans in military and security positions is about 2,000 for a Sandinist army of about 80,000 men.

Because the Cubans wear Nicaraguan uniforms, they hardly stand out. Or, as one man in a back room in East Berlin to the Baltic Sea produces a more intense notion of the Soviet military presence in East Germany — troops squatting in the woods, field hospitals, signs in Cyrillic lettering — than trips around Managua do in terms of a palpable feeling of Cuban involvement here.

The East Bloc's role on the ground is described by Western diplomats as "not overwhelming." There are 30 to 40 East Germans, active in intelligence, military intelligence and communications, and about the same number of Bulgarians, whose tasks include counterintelligence and counseling. The Soviet Embassy staff itself is about as big as that of the United States, 40 men. About the same number of Soviet trainers and mechanics for helicopters and armored vehicles are rotated in and out of the country on a regular basis.

But there are intense traces of Eastern European method in the hour-long baggage searches, the compulsory exchange of hard currency to local money at rates that can be eight times less than that of the black market, and in the mirrored booths for passport inspection at the Managua airport.

The official rhetoric is either double-edged or confused, and the best explanation for this is the Sandinists feel obliged to give several messages at once. To American visitors, frequently from church and university groups, the revolution is described as a humanitarian, a struggle against misery. To other visitors with harder leftist views, the talk is of "scientific change" with no interest in achieving "perfect democracy," but a revolution aimed at a "total social transformation."

Speaking for the historical record of the party newspaper, elections, when they come, according to Humberto Ortega Saavedra, are "to consolidate revolutionary power, not to call it into question, because power is in the hands of the people through its avant-garde, the Sandinist National Liberation Front."

Speaking to an American reporter, Jaime Wheelock Roman, a member of the National Directorate and minister of agricultural reform, says, "We believe in the alternation of power." Indeed, he goes on, "the time could come when the people say the Sandinists are not too sympathetic anymore and we might be voted out."

Mr. Wheelock raises a finger for emphasis and talks with some affection of President Jimmy Carter. Then he says: "We see Reagan as a decomposition of democracy. It's the conversion of democracy into fascism. It is the rebirth of Hitler in the United States."

Suppose, he is asked, that all political pressure came off the Sandinists. "The political struggle will become more civilized," he said.

Mr. Borge, the interior minister, tortured by the Somoza regime, has a more interesting answer to the same question. "There has never been a revolution left in peace," he said. "If that happened, maybe it would mean we hadn't made a revolution at all."

Eight women are sitting on the porch of the Permanent Committee for Human Rights, and they look first poor, the kind of people the Sandinists say are the essence of the revolution. They have come to the commission, a private body, to plead for relatives who have gotten 10- to 14-year sentences for "logical support and distribution of counterrevolutionary propaganda."

A member of the commission will listen and tell them nothing can be done. "Habeas corpus is just not respected in Nicaragua," Lino Fernández Higuera, a commission lawyer, says. "Once I might have been able to follow up. Not now."

He is hesitant to give an estimate of the number of people in jail on political charges because the last time a committee member did, Mr. Fernández says, he went to prison for it. Other people mention the figure of 2,500.

Mr. Fernández says instead that the quality of justice in Nicaragua is now such that the commission lists people as missing only if they have not been heard from for three or four months. This year, he figures, there have been about 70 disappearances. "The government has acknowledged holding one man," he said. "We think that there's the possibility that many are dead."

The courts themselves, he says, tend to be supplanted by Popular Tribunals, occasional bodies in which members of the Sandinist "mass organizations" sit in judgment. They have handled, he believes, about 120 cases, and their existence, Mr. Fernández says, "is a violation of human rights in itself because they are separate and independent of the courts."

Mr. Fernández is a methodical, quiet man whose expression moves in the range between serious and grave. He says: "I do not accept the argument that the government's violations of human rights are the result of external pressures. They come, in fact, from a desire to retain its hegemony within Nicaragua."

WORLD BRIEFS

Kuwait Apologizes to U.S. Diplomats

WASHINGTON (UPI) — Saying it did not wish to harm relations with the United States, Kuwait apologized to the State Department on Wednesday for refusing to accept a new U.S. ambassador because he had served in Jerusalem, which Israel claims as its capital.

Kuwait rejected Brandon H. Grove Jr., a career diplomat, saying his action was based on Kuwait's "national stand toward the Palestine case in general and the status of occupied Jerusalem in particular." A State Department spokesman said the rejection meant the post of ambassador to Kuwait would be vacant indefinitely.

"We profoundly disagree with the suggestion that because one of our finest professional officers has been assigned to one post, he cannot be assigned to another," Alan D. Romberg, a State Department spokesman, said.

Hungary Backs Russia in Chess Row

BUDAPEST (AP) — The Hungarian Chess Federation, under apparent Soviet pressure, has recommended that a match forfeited by the Soviet Union should be played in Budapest or "another suitable venue," an informed source said Wednesday.

The match, between Zoltan Ribli of Hungary and Vasily Smyslov of the Soviet Union, was to have been held in Abu Dhabi, but the Soviet Union objected to the site. It was one of two matches ordered forfeited Aug. 6 by the International Chess Federation. The other match, between Gary Kasparov of the Soviet Union and Viktor Korchnoi, a Soviet defector, was to have taken place in Pasadena, California.

The international federation is attempting to move on to the candidates' final match between Mr. Korchnoi and Mr. Ribli. The winner of the candidates' final is to meet the world champion, Anatoli Karpov of the Soviet Union, for the title.

Gelli Thought to Have Fled to Monaco

NICE (AP) — Licio Gelli, a central figure in the scandal involving Propaganda Due, the Italian Masonic lodge, may have gone to Monaco after his escape Aug. 10 from a Geneva prison, a French police official said Wednesday.

The official, Etienne Cecaldi, said a helicopter chartered from the company Heli-Transport took three men who spoke Italian to Monaco on the morning of Aug. 10 from the French city of Annecy, 21 miles (33.2 kilometers) south of Geneva. Mr. Cecaldi said one of the three men "seemed to be in pain." Mr. Gelli, 64, is ailing.

Mr. Gelli, the grand master of the lodge known as P-2, is wanted in Italy on charges of espionage and political conspiracy in connection with the scandal, which involves the illegal participation of government employees in the secret society.

U.S. Congressmen Meet Jaruzelski

WARSAW (UPI) — Four U.S. congressmen met Wednesday with General Wojciech Jaruzelski. It was the Polish leader's first meeting with U.S. officials since he declared martial law in 1981.

Members of the delegation, led by Representative Clarence D. Long, Democrat of Maryland, refused to discuss details, but reports from others present indicated that General Jaruzelski argued forcefully for lifting of U.S. trade sanctions against his country. The purpose of the one-day visit was to discuss the sanctions and the rescheduling of Poland's debt.

Also Wednesday, Solidarity's top underground leader, Zbigniew Buja, appeared to all Poles to join workers in Gdansk who have called for slowdowns next week. Workers at the Lenin Shipyard in Gdansk have urged slowdowns and other peaceful protests beginning Tuesday unless General Jaruzelski agrees to talks with Lech Walesa, the Solidarity chairman.

Hurricane Heads for U.S. Gulf Coast

GALVESTON, Texas (AP) — Thousands of people fled inland Wednesday in Texas and Louisiana as the hurricane designated Alicia bore down on the Gulf Coast with sustained winds of 80 miles an hour, torrential rains and pounding waves.

But thousands more in the Galveston area, with a population of 60,000, chose to ride out the storm and flocked to supermarkets for food. The National Hurricane Center said the area was most likely to absorb the brunt of the storm later in the day.

"We just hope they're out getting their canned food, their candles and their bottled water," said Steve Harned, chief meteorologist of the National Weather Service in Galveston, late Tuesday. Air Force reconnaissance reports showed Alicia "continues to strengthen and is moving slowly toward the west-northwest," the weather service said. "Increasing probabilities indicate that the greatest threat is along the upper Texas and western Louisiana coasts."

Welfare Cuts Proposed in Denmark

COPENHAGEN (Reuters) — Denmark's conservative-led minority government unveiled a draft budget for 1984 on Wednesday that aims to reduce the country's deficit by cutting back welfare programs.

The draft budget, to be debated by parliament in October, proposes to cut certain unemployment benefits and to charge the well-to-do for medical treatment. Parliament will decide which families will be affected. "This is the first time that a Danish government is trying to make the welfare state pay for itself," a Finance Ministry spokesman said. The draft proposes reducing the budget deficit to 59.3 billion kroner (\$6.1 billion) in 1984 from a projected 63.5 billion kroner this year.

Pakistani Reported Killed in Clashes

KARACHI, Pakistan (Reuters) — At least one person was killed Wednesday when security forces opened fire during continued protests against military rule in Pakistan, government sources said.

Official sources said later that the dead man was a policeman but gave no other information on the shooting. They said two other police officials had been wounded. The violence occurred as several thousand people attacked a railway station and looted warehouses in Daud, 200 miles (323 kilometers) north of Karachi, the sources said.

Sources in the opposition alliance, the Movement for the Restoration of Democracy, said three other persons had been killed, but there was no immediate official confirmation.

33 Convicted in Vietnam of Coup Plot

TOKYO (AP) — A Vietnamese court has convicted 33 men for plotting a military coup backed by China and other countries, Kyodo News Service said Wednesday. Two of the defendants were sentenced to death by firing squad and four were given life sentences.

The Japanese news service, quoting a dispatch by Radio Hanoi, identified the two men sentenced to death as Nguyen Huan Huynh, 41, and Chuan Bin Ton, 37, both reportedly former soldiers of the South Vietnamese Army who were followers of the Cao Dai religious sect.

The report was the first disclosure of a coup attempt in Vietnam since North Vietnam defeated South Vietnam and unified the country in 1976. Kyodo did not say when the alleged conspirators were arrested or when the coup was to have taken place.

Angolan Troops Evacuate Key Town

LISBON (Reuters) — Angolan government troops have withdrawn from Cuanaboma, a strategic eastern town, following devastating South African air raids, the Angolan news agency, ANGOP, said Wednesday.

The agency said the troops had evacuated the vital rail and communications center, situated 500 kilometers (300 miles) north of the border with South-West Africa (Namibia), to save civilian lives.

Helicopters then landed South African commando forces, mercenaries and Angolan rebels in the town, according to ANGOP dispatches received in Lisbon. The agency said Cuanaboma had "ceased to exist" following attacks by South African aircraft operating from Rundu in northern Namibia. The report was the first confirmation that government forces had withdrawn from the town.

For the Record

TEL AVIV (AP) — Eight Israeli soldiers have been imprisoned for terms ranging from 45 days to 11 months for robbing Lebanese motorists and passengers at checkpoints they were manning, the military command said Wednesday.

TOKYO (UPI) — A typhoon hit Japan's main island of Honshu on Wednesday with record rains that caused floods, drove thousands of people from their homes and paralyzed transportation. At least two persons were killed.

ABIDJAN, Ivory Coast (Reuters) — Liberia has closed until further notice the country's only independent daily newspaper, the Daily Observer, for presenting national stories in a "negative manner," Monrovia radio reported Wednesday.

NEW DELHI (Reuters) — Three persons, including two policemen, have been killed in renewed violence in the Indian state of Punjab over the issue of Sikh autonomy, the Press Trust of India reported Wednesday.

WASHINGTON (UPI) — The U.S. secretary of agriculture, John R. Block, will travel to Moscow next week to sign a long-term grain agreement with the Soviet Union, it was announced Wednesday. Under the accord, the Soviet Union will buy at least nine million metric tons (10 million short tons) of American corn and wheat.

MANILA (UPI) — A powerful earthquake measuring 6 on the Richter scale rocked the northern Philippine town of Laoag on Wednesday night, flattening buildings and killing at least seven persons.

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PULLBACK BEGINS — An armored vehicle crossed the Awali River in southern Lebanon on Wednesday as Israel began moving its forces south of the river. Israeli officials say the redeployment operation will be completed in a matter of days.

Visit by Arens to East Beirut Draws Condemnation From Moslem Leaders

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
BEIRUT — Moslem leaders condemned Wednesday the visit of Israel's defense minister, Moshe Arens, to Christian-dominated East Beirut, and Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan, a Moslem, reportedly threatened to resign.

A source close to the prime minister said Mr. Wazzan had protested late Tuesday in a talk with President Amin Gemayel at the presidential palace, near where Mr. Arens had held a news conference. A morning session of the cabinet

was canceled when Mr. Wazzan refused to leave home. But the information minister, Roger Shalhoub, said Mr. Wazzan did not plan to resign despite a report in the capital's leftist newspaper, *As Safir*, that he was considering resigning to protest the Arens visit.

The prime minister has long been critical of Christian politicians who sympathize with Israel. Mr. Arens met Tuesday with Lebanon's former president, Christian Chamoun, head of a coalition of rightist Christian groups known as the Lebanese Front, and with the leader of the front's Lebanese Forces militia, Fadi Fren.

Mr. Arens declared that the Israeli Army planned to withdraw from Lebanon's central mountains "in the near future" even if the Gemayel government failed to halt Christian-Druze warfare in the region. The Israeli minister also met with Pierre Gemayel, the president's father and head of the Phalangist Party, the nation's largest rightist Christian group.

Saeb Salam, a patriarch of the Sunni Moslem community and a former prime minister, condemned the fact that the visit was to an area of Lebanon that is under control of the central government. "I was shocked by what happened yesterday. He was not only received with all sorts of hospitality, but also received by guards of honor," said Mr. Salam, referring to the formal reception by the Phalangist-dominated Christian forces.

Syria's state-run media called Wednesday for the overthrow of the Gemayel government because it had allowed Mr. Arens's visit. Al-Ba'ath, the newspaper of President Hafez al-Assad's Ba'ath Arab Socialist Party, called the visit a challenge to Lebanon, Syria and the rest of the Arab world.

"The visit confirms that the Gemayel regime has severed all ties with the people," the paper said in an editorial broadcast over the radio. "The visit also shows that nationalist forces in Lebanon are right in giving top priority to bringing down the regime."

"Nationalist forces" refers to Syria's Lebanese allies who recently united in a National Salvation Front. The editorial also said the Arens visit would complicate the mission of the U.S. presidential envoy, Robert C. McFarlane, who returned to Beirut on Wednesday for Israel for a new round of talks on troop withdrawals with Lebanese officials.

Palestinians in Lebanon Face Threats, U.S. Says

By Bernard Gwertzman
New York Times Service
WASHINGTON — State Department officials, in a classified memorandum, have expressed concern about "a dramatic increase" in threats to the lives of Palestinian refugees in Lebanon.

The memo said the plight of the refugees had been worsened by the Lebanese government's desire to evict as many as 75 percent of the Palestinians.

The memo, drafted by officials in the Bureau of Refugee Programs and the Bureau of Near East and South Asian Affairs, said, "There are serious threats to life and freedom for many Palestinians in Lebanon solely because they are Palestinians."

It said that of the nearly 400,000 Palestinians in Lebanon, only 100,000 are regarded by the government of President Amin Gemayel as legal residents. "This therefore leaves about 300,000 Palestinians who are unwanted in Lebanon by that government," it said.

"The Lebanese government under President Gemayel has taken a firm position that it cannot be expected to accept the permanent settlement in Lebanon of this large number of Palestinians," the draft said.

The United States has been told, the memo said, that only those Palestinians and their families — who now number about 100,000 — who entered Lebanon in 1948 during Israel's war of independence "would be considered legal entrants."

The majority of Palestinians came to Lebanon following the 1967 Arab-Israeli war and after the civil strife in Jordan in 1970. The drafters of the memo proposed that Secretary of State George P. Shultz and other officials consider a drastic shift in U.S. policy and admit up to 10,000 Palestinian refugees in the next fiscal year, which begins Oct. 1. But even before the memo reached Mr. Shultz, that recommendation was dropped as impractical, officials said.

One official said that the proposal was ruled out for many reasons, including expected opposition from pro-Israeli groups, and from Palestinian nationalists who might regard it as a scheme to destroy their movement.

Mr. Shultz had asked the State Department three weeks ago for ideas on how to assist the Palestinian refugees. He had just completed a round of talks with Israel's defense and foreign ministers, both of whom had expressed concern about the lives of Palestinian refugees in Lebanon.

The memo noted that Israel, by long-standing policy, would not receive any Palestinians and that "there is considerable reluctance on the part of virtually every Arab state to accept more Palestinians."

The memo said that of the Palestinians in Lebanon, "at least half live under very poor and dangerous conditions, in or near refugee camps; many have been confronted by a drastic increase in threats to their lives."

The United States has urged both the Lebanese government and the Israelis to increase security around Palestinian areas, a State Department official said, and the Red Cross and other international organizations have been keeping observers in and around camps to discourage attacks from outside.

Next month marks the first anniversary of the massacre of several hundred Palestinians in camps in the Beirut area, then under Israeli occupation. The attack has been attributed to Christian Phalangists, but officials said Tuesday that the Palestinians had been harassed by Lebanese Moslems as well, often seeking retribution for Palestinian activity when the Palestine Liberation Organization was dominant.

"For some of the Palestinians, particularly in the Sidon area, there has been everything from intimidation to murder in recent months," an official said. "A lot of people have been subject to unpleasant harassment."

The official said that if the proposal for admitting some Palestinians to the United States was rejected, "there are other ways of helping out, and these are being looked at."

He said these could include more educational and other assistance to the Palestinians, as well as encouraging other countries to be more helpful.

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Soaring Farm Supports Frustrate Reagan Officials

By Jonathan Fierbringer
New York Times Service
WASHINGTON — As the persistent heat and drought shrivel the 1983 corn crop, farm experts both in and out of the administration are despairing of bringing the nation's unwieldy and expensive farm program under control.

The Reagan administration, which had committed itself to shrinking the cost of supporting farm income, is particularly chagrined. The cost in 1982 was \$13.3 billion and the cost in 1983 is projected at \$21.3 billion; these are the two most expensive years in the history of the program.

Low prices, such as now prevail for wheat, have triggered the broad array of government income-support mechanisms. Generally, the lower the market prices are, the more the government must spend to stabilize farmers' income.

Although the administration is projecting a sharp drop in the cost of the farm program for next year, it is still expected to be \$8 billion to \$10 billion, well above the yearly average.

And the administration's latest initiative, which gives farmers surplus grain and cotton if they do not plant those crops, is not turning out to be the solution that was promised, critics say. In fact, the payment-in-kind program will cost an estimated \$12 billion in 1984, in addition to the \$8 billion to \$10 billion of income support.

Agriculture Secretary John R. Block himself has called the costs "indefensible," but he and many of his aides lay much of the blame on the weather.

"Certainly we're going to try to have a program that will work," he said in an interview. "But to be quite honest, the weather is going to have more to say about the success of the farm program and the prices next year than the secretary of agriculture."

Lynn Daft, who was an agricultural adviser in the Carter administration and is now a private consultant, says the farm program has had at least some success.

"I wouldn't want to get too caught up in the current problems," he said in an interview. "If you identify other measures to evaluate the program, then you have to conclude that our policy is not all that bad. It has provided a reasonable supply of food and fiber at a reasonable price."

One can have an agricultural policy that works, but you might have to redefine it."

But Howard W. Hjord, the assistant secretary of agriculture for economics in the Carter administration and a consultant now, said the payment-in-kind program "will become known as the most expensive effort to lower production and the least cost-effective."

The drought, which has reduced the 1983 crop projection by a billion bushels to 5.2 billion bushels, lifted corn prices by about \$1 a bushel this year, he said.

With wheat, he added, the story is also the weather, which was good in the nation's breadbasket. The wheat surplus for next year will be about the same as last year, not reduced sharply by the payment-in-kind program, as had been hoped. The price of wheat, which is usually about \$1 a bushel above the price of corn, is now about even with it, an abnormally low \$3.40 a bushel.

The administration nonetheless argues that the program has managed to cut the large carryover that has been pushing prices down.

Since the 1930s, the government's farm policy has been aimed at protecting the American farmer's income from the vicissitudes of the weather, the farmer's own inclination to plant more, and low market prices.

In Congress, the administration's campaign to reduce income supports, which had the support of Robert J. Dole, a key Republican senator from the farm state of Kansas, have been blocked so far this year. As the presidential election year approaches, the power of the farm lobby will be felt.

Reagan Said to Back Polygraphs in Debate Inquiry

By Phil Gailley
New York Times Service
WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan would have no objection if senior administration officials agreed to take polygraph tests to resolve conflicts in their accounts of how the Reagan campaign obtained President Jimmy Carter's debate strategy papers in 1980, the White House has indicated.

In Santa Barbara, California, where the president and his wife, Nancy, are on vacation at their ranch, Larry M. Speakes, the chief of staff, was asked by reporters Tuesday if Mr. Reagan had any objection to the polygraph, or lie detector, tests.

"As a general philosophical rule," Mr. Speakes replied, "we don't."

Mr. Reagan has repeatedly urged his aides to cooperate in the debate papers investigation. His administration has used polygraph tests in an effort to trace the source of unauthorized disclosures of information to news organizations.

Meanwhile, the Federal Bureau of Investigation plans to conduct further interviews of some administration officials, including James A. Baker 3d, the White House chief of staff, and William J. Casey, director of central intelligence.

The polygraph question was raised by a report in *The Washington Post* on Tuesday saying that FBI agents were seeking Justice Department approval to ask several administration officials, including Mr. Baker and Mr. Casey, to submit to polygraphs.

Mr. Speakes said he did not know Mr. Reagan's position on the use of polygraphs in the debate papers case, but hinted later that the president would not object if some of his senior aides agreed to take the tests.

Referring to Mr. Baker and Mr. Casey, Mr. Speakes said, "Should they ask the president's viewpoint, he'd provide it" on the subject of polygraphs.

The spokesman went on to say that he "assumes it would be a matter of personal choice" as to whether the two officials would submit to the tests if they were asked to do so by the FBI.

Dale Peterson, a spokesman for the Central Intelligence Agency, said Mr. Casey was out of town and unavailable for a response. Mr. Baker, who is on vacation at his Texas ranch, also could not be reached for comment.

One of Mr. Baker's aides, who spoke on the condition that he not be identified, said that Mr. Baker had given the impression to close associates that he would be happy to take a polygraph test.

Mr. Speakes also confirmed that Mr. Reagan had been interviewed by FBI agents at the White House on Aug. 11. He said he did not know what questions were asked, but added that he was sure Mr. Reagan "did not change his story."

The president has said that he did not know that his campaign staff had obtained the Carter briefing papers until he read about the episode in news reports.

Mr. Baker has said that his best recollection was that Mr. Casey had given him the briefing book, which was prepared for Mr. Carter's use in his 1980 debate with Mr. Reagan. Mr. Casey has disputed Mr. Baker's version, saying he has no such recollection.

French Decry Shielding Of Barbie by U.S. Agents

The Associated Press
PARIS — France deplored on Wednesday the fact that U.S. intelligence officials had protected the Nazi war criminal Klaus Barbie and spirited him to safety in Bolivia.

"But the thing that is important today is that Klaus Barbie has been arrested and that he will answer for his acts before French justice," said a government spokesman, Max Gallo.

Mr. Gallo's remarks were the first official French reaction to a U.S. Justice Department report, issued Tuesday, which admitted that the U.S. Army's Counter Intelligence Corps shielded Barbie 32 years ago from French officials who wanted him tried.

"Although Klaus Barbie has been arrested and that he will answer for his acts before French justice," said a government spokesman, Max Gallo.

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Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

A Too Strong Dollar

The dollar is strong, the strongest it has been in a decade. That sounds good, but it isn't. It is another sign of economic policies gone awry, and a caution against further wrong steps. Any country would rather have a strong currency than a weak one, but the problem now is that the dollar has become too strong — "overvalued" — making trouble at home and abroad.

The single most important factor in raising the dollar's value has been high interest rates. Smart foreign money is buying dollars, thereby pushing up their value, to invest in American securities or deposit in American banks.

There are other factors. The recovery and continuing huge budget deficits create expectations of still higher interest rates. There is also apprehension that the weak recovery in Western Europe, particularly in West Germany, will suffer if foreign interest rates are raised to compete with American rates. Finally, tension in Central America, Africa and the Middle East all contribute to a feeling that the dollar is a safe haven.

The Reagan administration is not wholly unhappy. The inflow of foreign funds helps finance the budget deficits; more cheap imports help keep inflation at bay, and stimulate recovery in other countries. But these rosy interpretations ignore the negative effects. The strong dollar hurts American exports. Declining exports were the single biggest factor in deepening the recession, and their continued

decline hampers recovery. The increase in imports generates pressure to protect American industry from foreign competition.

The strong dollar also hurts every country that imports oil. And the lure of the dollar drains investment funds from Europe and Japan. Finally, a strong dollar is yet another burden for countries coping with foreign debt.

What is to be done? Not much can be done quickly, which is all the more reason to guard against making wrong moves. President Reagan rightly focuses on the threat of "dead-end protectionism." Expanding world trade is the surest way to expand world growth; for immediate effect, the U.S. and other governments have been selling dollars from their own holdings to try to sop up some of the demand that has been driving the dollar's value up. But that is no more than damage control.

If we are serious about not strangling ourselves, some fundamentals need to be addressed. One is coordination of economic policies among the major powers, so that the United States does not inadvertently cripple the others while grappling with its own domestic problems, and vice versa. That will be hard to attain, but there is an even clearer remedy, one that would quite likely bring down interest rates and benefit all: Nothing would help more than reducing the federal deficit.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES

America's Cup Talk

Some of the competition for the America's Cup actually takes place on the water, but, historically, much has also occurred around tables while contenders debate the rules. As the selection of this year's competitors draws near, the design of Australia II's keel is under attack by the New York Yacht Club because it allegedly fails to meet design criteria. Does the keel, which reportedly has flanges along its bottom edge, violate the 12-meter code that governs the design of competing yachts? The technical issue reflects a deeper problem.

What does the America's Cup represent? In the beginning, yacht design and construction as well as seamanship. In 1951 a syndicate of yachtsmen built the America and sailed it to England hoping to race for big purses. They were invited instead to race against 17 English yachts for a silver pitcher worth 100 guineas. The cup was brought home in triumph to the New York Yacht Club, where it was to remain at stake for match racing challenges, subject to a deed of gift — rules drawn up by the victorious syndicate. Today the deed is administered by the club, which selects the defending yacht and interprets the rules.

The original deed permitted competing

yachts of any size between 30 and 300 tons, and the rules made allowances for variations in speed. As yachtsmen became more interested in international competition that stresses seamanship rather than design, the club modified its interpretation of the deed to make the boats more standard, first by equalizing total sail area, and, after World War II, by imposing the intricate 12-meter rule.

The rule hardly creates cookie-cutter interchangeability, however. The America's Cup race today is a test of seamanship awkwardly crossed with the remains of a design competition. It would have more meaning if the club would empower an impartial international group to decide what kind of competition makes the most sense today and establish rules to encourage it. Or the race could test both seamanship and design: first by having crews sail their own yachts, then having them switch.

But failure to resolve the identity crisis may not seem as crucial to the yachting community as it does to us outsiders. The argument has gone on for more than a hundred years. Maybe the rest of us should just learn that in yachting, at least, argument is half the fun.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES

Other Opinion

Lebanon: Victims, Instruments

For the Lebanese, the failure of President Reagan to get a peace plan under way or to persuade foreign powers to leave is grim news. There is little they can do about it. Over the next few years, as in the past, they are likely to be the victims and instruments of a war fought by proxy between Israel and Syria. The best that can be hoped for is that this will not erupt once again into a full-scale conflict.

—The Financial Times (London)

President Amin Gemayel's efforts should be focused on the root problem — factional clashes in Lebanon. A regrettable matter is that as long as the Lebanese fight among themselves, their homeland will continue to be occupied by foreign forces.

—Berita Harian (Singapore)

It appears that the Druzes are receiving tacit encouragement from Israel, as well as overt encouragement from Syria, to resist any attempt by President Amin Gemayel to impose his authority in the Chuf by sending in the Lebanese army. Lebanon cannot be revived unless the authority of the state and the president are accepted. But, equally, Lebanon will not be Lebanon if that authority has to be imposed on the Druzes without their consent. In any case, few who know the Chuf will believe that that can be done, and it would be a reckless Multinational Force officer who undertook to help do it. Difficult though it may be, the Druzes' consent must be sought and their aspirations respected.

—The Times (London)

A Misguided Ban on Reporters

When African countries ban journalists they are only giving their critics more ammunition to accuse them of being despotic. Africa should not be ashamed of the world being

informed about the truth. If there is any individual journalist who is known to be used by Pretoria to promote the policies of South Africa then he alone should be made to suffer for it, not the whole group of professionals.

—The Nation (Nairobi)

The ban [on South Africa-based journalists], a Zimbabwean initiative, is rich in irony. There are about 100 Western news representatives based in South Africa. The government of that state would not weep if they all climbed on a jet at Jan Smuts airport and never came back. Yet the Bad Guys in Pretoria continue to tolerate them, and the front-line states, the Good Guys, plan to keep them out.

The illogical generalization that a foreign correspondent who perforce goes along with apartheid by living in South Africa must actually sympathize with it is an old canard. The motive behind the Zimbabwean initiative is not hard to detect: Mr. Mugabe's government had to endure a torrent of adverse publicity over the recent brutal excesses of the Fifth Brigade in Matabeleland.

—The Guardian (London)

Just Let the Best Boat Win

Some rob with a six-gun, some do it with a fountain pen, the song goes.

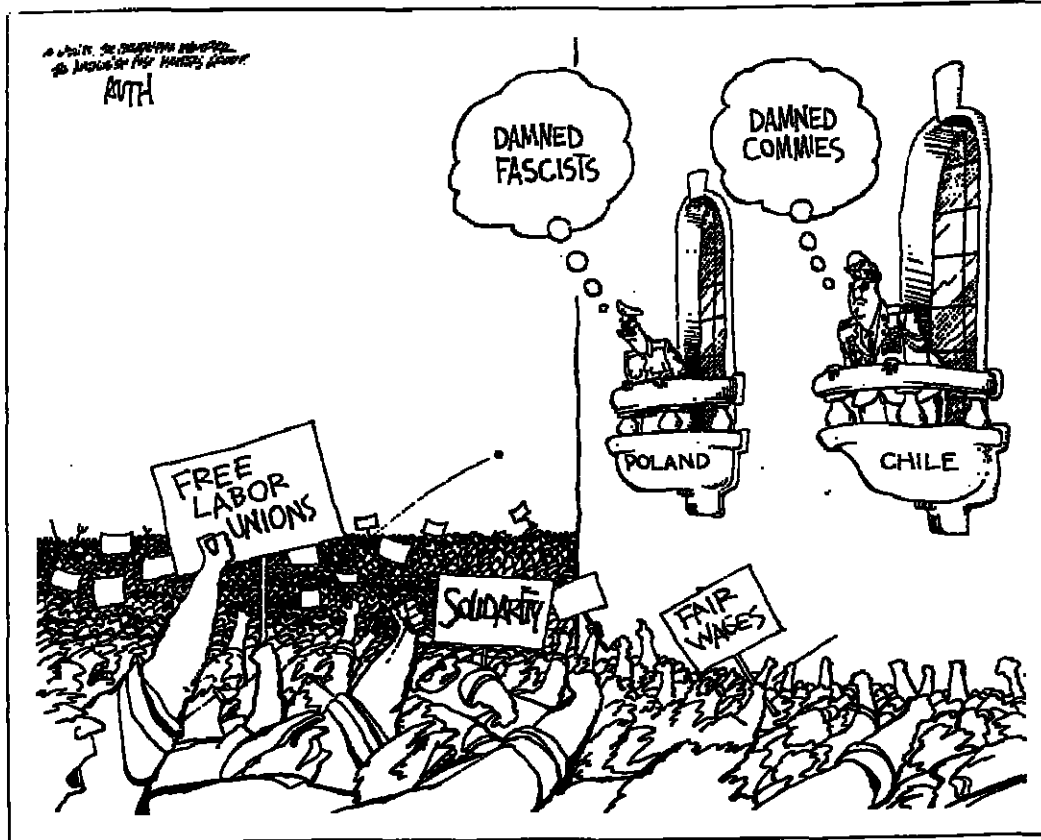
The bankers, lawyers, influence peddlers and alleged sportsmen of the New York Yacht Club favor the latter technique. In a display of embarrassingly poor sportsmanship, the noiseless New York pinpoints are maneuvering to have Australia II disqualified. Alarmed at its speed, the club's race committee argues that because of bold innovations in design, it should not be eligible to compete. The club should remember that grace under pressure, fair play and a sense of humor are expected of alleged sportsmen. May the best boat win.

—The Boston Globe

FROM OUR AUG. 13 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1908: Illinois Forces Guard Negroes
SPRINGFIELD, Illinois — The authorities have reduced the rioters to order. Excitement still runs high, but as Governor Duncan, of Illinois, now has more than 5,000 men guarding every section of the town, neither blacks nor whites have had any opportunity for serious destructive activity. Three thousand negroes are being sheltered and fed by the military in the Normal Park. The police have been making arrests right and left among the whites. The negro, George Richardson, who was hidden by the Sheriff on Friday, after being partially identified by a white woman as her molester, has been able to prove that he was in a totally different part of the city at the time of the alleged assault.

1933: Capital Returns to America
NEW YORK — The New Deal advance resumed on the stock and commodity exchanges as Wall Street buzzed with talk that President Roosevelt will announce a plan for currency management which is expected to take the form of an equalization fund to keep the dollar down, as an alternative to immediate stabilization. Growing confidence that the NRA is accomplishing rehabilitation of industry, with Washington's announcement that employment is gaining rapidly, also played an important part in resumption of the forward march. The markets paid the dollar more than passing attention, with Wall Street discussing the likelihood of an equalization fund due to the beginning of the return of capital to America.



A New Job for UNIFIL In Lebanon

By Jonathan Power

LONDON — United Nations peacekeeping has been distinctly out of fashion since Israel invaded Lebanon last year, casting unopposed through the UN forces on guard in southern Lebanon.

Coming hard on the heels of the Falklands crisis, which made the United Nations look impotent despite the hard negotiating efforts of Secretary-General Javier Pérez de Cuellar, the Lebanese embarrassment further lowered UN prestige.

The short 38-year history of the United Nations is long enough to have recorded such low moments before. Still, in a crisis the big powers have a way of running to it when all other doors seem closed — as during the Middle East crisis of 1973 when it looked as if the superpowers might be dragged into direct confrontation. The United Nations was asked to rush peacekeeping troops in to divide the Israeli and Egyptian armies.

There is talk of UN forces being asked to come to the rescue again, this time to help the Lebanese armed forces replace the Israelis when the latter withdraw from the Chuf mountains. The region is a tinderbox where the mutual slaughter of Druze and Christian threatens to kill the slender hopes for the restoration of Lebanese sovereignty and independence.

Since Israel announced that it was going to withdraw its forces to the Awali River, it has become clear that the vacuum has to be filled quickly.

President Amin Gemayel has said the Lebanese army will do the job on its own. But that army is heavily dominated by Phalangist Christians, and if it goes into the Chuf alone there could be a conflagration.

That suggests an expanded role for the multinational force of U.S., British,

French and Italian soldiers that is now policing Beirut. But will the U.S. Congress let more Americans be deployed when there is evidence that Israel and Syria have a stake in perpetuating the Phalangist-Druze anarchy? The casualty rate among U.S. troops could rise dramatically. The British are not very enthusiastic either. Only the French seem prepared to contemplate a riskier commitment.

The mandate of the UN forces in the south was renewed by the Security Council on July 18, but only for another three months. It is now being asked what UNIFIL is doing in the south. The Israelis have set up shop there and UNIFIL's role as a fire-break between the PLO and the Israelis is an anachronism.

Should UNIFIL be redeployed to the Chuf? This is now a subject of quiet diplomatic discussion. The UN forces would have at least two advantages over the multinational force. They are more experienced at peacekeeping in situations of high tension, and at cooperation among soldiers of different nations and races. Secondly, a UN presence would be more palatable to Syria.

The present contributors to UNIFIL would have to be convinced to allow their forces to man this more dangerous venture. This would not be an interposition force, as in southern Lebanon, but a policing force, as in the Congo and Cyprus operations. As in the Congo, the situation is fluid, unstable and very violent.

If the Security Council were to authorize UNIFIL to be heavily armed and to use force for controlled offensive operations as well as its traditional defensive ones, the force could presumably be effective.

Would the Soviet Union veto such a role? So far the Soviets have gone along with all Middle East peacekeeping efforts, with the exception of the Sinai withdrawal that resulted from Camp David. A Polish contingent serves in the UN operation on the Golan Heights.

In the present case, informed observers think Moscow would be unlikely to go along without obtaining concessions — say, a Soviet role in the Middle East peace process and a comprehensive approach to a final settlement that would include return of the Golan Heights to Syria.

Even the supporters of an expanded UNIFIL deployment have their doubts. It would be a long operation, continuing until the Lebanese army's efficiency and impartiality could be relied on. Yet there is no hope for peace in the Middle East until there is peace in Lebanon. The hard work has to begin somewhere.

International Herald Tribune

LETTER FROM ALTAMIRA

An Old Knack for Awe

By Flora Lewis

ALTAMIRA, Spain — The caves at Altamira are neither the oldest nor the largest prehistoric sites in southwestern Europe, but they have a special fascination because of their extraordinary paintings.

The most striking thing about the pictures in one of man's original apartment houses is the sophistication and selectivity. There are lots of bison, a few horses and deer and a couple of bears, nothing more.

The sea is nearby. Layers of detritus show that the people who lived here ate fish and mollusks as well as game, but they didn't paint them. Nor are there birds, trees or flowers in the decoration, let alone people.

Yet the artistic technique is so well developed, the live motion and expression caught with a few lines are so intense that obviously the hands that drew the animals could have portrayed anything in the scenery.

The assumption is that the designs were produced over several generations. Their meaning is a mystery, and a challenge to our notions about the development of human thought and society. The caves, of soft limestone preserved through drastic changes of climate, are millions of years old. They were probably inhabited for well over 10,000 years.

The most ancient decorations, scratched or carved in undecipherable patterns, were made 25,000 years ago. A red and black animal painting and a few intriguing symbols are 13,000 years old.

Some authorities interpret this ancestral message as the dawn of art, evidence that in primitive conditions human beings already had an urge to stamp their visions upon nature and to beautify their surroundings.

Certainly there is no evident functional purpose. Some say certain spots on the animal figures are meant to indicate sensitive points for hunters to aim their stones or sharpened sticks at. But if they were to provide a kind of manual, a guide for the chase, more explicit signs of the kill and the use of weapons could be expected.

The likeliest explanation seems to be a magical or religious expression of awe. Perhaps the fleet or powerful animals were totems, an identification with spirits possessing the most desired traits. Perhaps drawing them

was an incantation, a belief that the capacity to record an image would promise success in the most difficult of hunts. The power to portray can be seen as the power to dominate.

In any case, these records of man long before the earliest civilization provoke a startling recognition of kinship. We think we have come so far, and yet we can't help feeling near to the unknown people who lay on their backs and daubed their damp ceilings by torchlight.

The sense of time is disoriented. The measure of an individual lifetime remains the basic unit. The measure of a society and its monuments seems long enough to encompass our problems. The 21st century, which will be the adulthood of children already born, yawns ahead with uncertainties as impenetrable as the distant past.

Altamira shifts the perspective. What matters? What will survive? What will the people who stumble across our artifacts think of us when the world has changed beyond our imagination? The cave paintings offer a consolation and a hope.

Life goes on. Certain skills, the ones we prize most highly, such as artistic creation and inventive reflection, seem to be innate in the human species, no matter what kind of regime we live under, what kind of disasters befall. That eases the fear of loss in the unknown ahead.

There is, of course, the new threat of doomsday, man's capacity to wipe out man's role on Earth. Altamira drives home the absurdity of destruction. "Back to the Stone Age" becomes not so much a menace as a reminder that it hasn't been very long since the Stone Age, in terms of the thousands of years of human existence and the concept of eternity.

Visiting the silent caverns makes it less depressing to consider that learning some elaborate technical tricks has not advanced human wisdom all that much yet. On the contrary, the capacity to invent so much, to gain awareness of the globe we have populated, combined with the early capacity for grace displayed in the paintings to bring renewed assurance.

The import of immediate conflicts fades away. Humans have a knack for awe and for survival.

The New York Times

Soviet Technology Has Much to Offer

By John W. Kiser 3d

Some of this technology to Kaiser Resources Limited of Canada.

Julian Sturdevant, a biochemist at Yale, uses a differential scanning microcalorimeter based on a design developed by a Soviet scientist. Mr. Sturdevant learned of the new design, which permits more sensitive measurements than before, while visiting colleagues in the Soviet Union.

Some Soviet technical literature is of high quality. Roderick Scott, the

In the opinion of many U.S. scientists, the level of much Soviet research is very high.

former chief scientist at Perkin Elmer, a U.S. high-technology firm, says the Soviet Journal of Spectroscopy is a valuable source of ideas and was regularly read at his company.

According to an engineer at Kaiser Aluminum, roughly half of all articles on nonferrous metallurgy that Kaiser abstracts come from Soviet literature. In its 1981 annual report, Varian Corporation acknowledged the value of Soviet articles describing work on gyroscopes. Nuclear fusion research in Japan and the United States, based on the so-called Tokamak or "donut" magnetic confinement design, originated directly from Soviet work and publications on the subject.

Engineer Rivin, a Soviet émigré engineer who teaches at Wayne State University in Detroit, reports that very little of Soviet technical literature is being tapped. In an April 1983 article in Mechanical Engineering, he cites examples of high-quality Soviet publications in fields such as superplastic forming, squeeze casting and titanium alloys. He echoes one opinion of many knowledgeable U.S. sci-

entists that the level of much Soviet research is very high.

In Professor Rivin's specialty, manufacturing engineering, Russian books are of excellent quality and often more detailed than American ones. Much of this data is missed by American companies.

Part of the U.S. problem in exploiting foreign technology is of course self-imposed. American ignorance of foreign languages amounts to unilateral linguistic disarmament.

Few American scientists can read Russian, let alone Japanese. Translations of foreign technical journals typically are poorly done and expensive. Underpinned, technically unqualified translators do not as a rule produce good translations of material that they would barely understand if it were in their native language.

U.S. business is learning. But only relatively recently have politicians and journalists begun to realize what industry has long known: America is not the best in a lot of things, and it can and must learn from others.

Ironically, the Soviet bloc is surprisingly liberal about the technologies it is willing to sell to the West. In some cases the technology that has been made available has obvious military and strategic implications.

Universal Oil Products imported a Soviet cold rolling mill in the 1970s to expand capacity for making hydrocarbon tubing for the Air Force. East German photogrammetric cameras used for making extremely precise measurements are being used to attach wing sections to the F-16 fighter at a General Dynamics plant.

Advanced techniques can be assimilated only by countries that are technologically advanced. One of the reasons why the Soviet Union is capable of benefiting from American technology is that it is advanced.

This is the second of two articles from the Washington Post. The writer is a Washington consultant who specializes in technology brokering and government research.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Realism in Poland

The people of Poland, perpetual romantic, are once again for full freedom against the overwhelming odds of a status quo sanctioned by their Western World War II allies. As could have been predicted, the attempt failed. Why the surprise and naive anger in the West, including irrational acts by President Reagan, whose naive is matched only by the naive trust in the intentions of Stalin displayed by Roosevelt.

During the 18 months of martial law fewer than 20 people lost their lives. That matches the casualties of Britain's two days of rioting in 1980. Last year 10,000 civilians reportedly disappeared or were murdered in El Salvador by forces on the Reagan-supported government side.

Most important, General Jaruzelski's solution, with all its faults and unpopularity, may have saved hundreds or thousands of lives, since the only realistic alternative was direct Soviet military intervention.

The reaction of the West to that alternative would have been just more anger, more hundreds of billions of dollars spent by the Pentagon for obsolete weapons, and all of this potentially leading to an unimaginably horrifying world catastrophe.

What Poles need now more than

anything else is to turn their minds and efforts to improving the fundamental elements of their economy. That is a difficult, tedious job, with no prospect for spectacular progress.

Let's take a positive approach to present-day Poland, giving encouragement to the irrevocable but slow process of liberalization that is steadily gaining strength in Poland, as in Hungary, bringing freedom and needed peace to the Old World.

Let me close with a quote from William Pfaff ("A Papal Vision for Eastern Europe," *IEH*, June 25): "Statesmanship, it can be argued, is recognizing the inevitable and trying in an intelligent way to hurry it along. That is what the pope is doing."

LES KOBYLINSKI

Belgrade

Chad: A Trust Territory

Hissène Habré, like Goukouni Oueddei before him, is a self-styled president. Nobody elected him. He and Mr. Goukouni should be forcibly retired and Chad should become, through the OAU, a matter for the United Nations, which should proclaim it a trust territory to be administered by Cameroon and Nigeria.

MBELLA SONNE DIPOKO

Paris

A Right of Non-Return

It is always good to know the other side's opinion, what the other party thinks, for the sake of objectivity. But what if his opinion borders on the absurd? Abu Musa, the leader of FLO rebellion, as quoted in *The Guardian*, says of Israelis (*in Other Opinion*, *IEH*, July 21): "They bear the citizenship of the countries they came from. It's their right to return there."

A century ago most German Jews did not want to leave their country. After World War II, they would want to return to the slaughterhouse!

AL CHENTIN

Elmhurst, New York

Not a Minority

Regarding "Reagan Defends Civil Rights Record in an Address Before U.S. Lawyers" (*IEH*, Aug. 2):

United Press International quoted the president as telling the American Bar Association, "I reaffirm today our unshakable commitment to eliminate discrimination against blacks, women, the handicapped and other minorities." For many years, women have constituted the majority of the American population.

HUGH G. ELBOT

Munich

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SCIENCE

Human Urge for Salt May Be Instinctive

By Harold M. Schmeck Jr.
New York Times Service

THE human hunger for salt, that base of modern nutritionists, is not just a quirk of habit or upbringing, wide-ranging studies show. Instead, it appears to be a deep-seated biological drive as fundamental and almost as powerful as those of thirst, sex and maternal behavior.

The strength of the appetite for salt is important because a substantial body of evidence indicates that though salt is vital to life, too much in the diet is one of the key factors in high blood pressure, a potentially deadly disorder that affects 60 million Americans to some degree.

If human appetite for salt is indeed an instinct ingrained through 30 million years of evolution, as the evidence suggests, nutritionists may have to rethink their strategies for persuading people to go easier on the salt shaker.

"It is no accident that salt is one of the four primary elements of taste," said Dr. Derek Denton, an Australian physician and scientist who is probably the world's foremost authority on the biology and behavior of salt use. The other tastes are sweet, sour and bitter.

Dr. Denton, director of the Howard Florey Institute of Experimental Physiology and Medicine in Melbourne, said the biological function of taste was to help the individual choose good food and reject poison.

Dr. Denton's studies of salt ap-

petite link that substance in many ways to politics, culture, and religion — all because of the body's compelling biological need for salt. Studies of salt appetite have helped clarify what an instinct really is in biological terms and have offered at least a plausible explanation of human cannibalism.

The results of Dr. Denton's 20 years of study and experiment have been compiled as a 650-page book, "The Hunger For Salt," published by Springer-Verlag.

In chemical terms, salt is a simple compound: one atom of sodium attached to one atom of chlorine. Biologically, it appears to be sodium that is most vital to life, and has been so since the first one-celled organisms arose in the salty waters of our planet's early seas.

When multicellular organisms evolved and crawled up the beaches to dry land, they had to take the seawater with them in their blood and other body fluids. The mineral content of human blood plasma today is still much like that of the seas of the Precambrian era.

But salt is often scarce beyond reach of the oceans. And the ancestors of *Homo sapiens* for at least 25 million of the last 30 million years were almost certainly vegetarians, and got little salt in their diets because most plants store little salt.

To compensate for the scarcity of a vital substance, the brains of our ancestors and other mammals developed powerful strategies for getting and keeping salt.

Many animal species, evidently including humans, have an innate hunger for salt that the brain brings into play as soon as special populations of brain cells register the fact that the body does not have as much sodium as it needs. This response is innate, not learned, in Dr. Denton's view.

An innate appetite that exists before experience, but is strengthened by learning, is what people usually describe as an instinct. In the case of salt, Dr. Denton said, it appears that part of the brain registers the deficit and then sends out a chemical message that the brain as a whole reads as a state of craving.

Another aspect of the sodium control system was demonstrated dramatically in Dr. Denton's many experiments with sheep in which the animals were deliberately made salt-deficient.

It commonly took several days for an animal to perceive its own salt deficiency, which Dr. Denton says is evidence that the instinctive appetite for salt obeys a different sort of brain program from that for thirst. But when the salt deficiency did register, the sheep would gulp down just enough salty water to make up the deficit, then stop.

The corrective drinking was so rapid that there could be no time for the salt to diffuse to the tissues where it was needed. Something in the animal's brain had to tell it immediately that the whole body's supply was restored.

Dr. Denton's interest in salt arose more than 20 years ago when he was treating medical emergencies in which patients were losing large volumes of fluid through infection, injury, or some specific disease process. With the fluid, such patients inevitably lost much salt, a circumstance that provoked the scientist's interest in all aspects of salt metabolism, as well as the social and cultural reflections of the body's dependence on salt.

Among wild animals, salt deficiency is known to compromise strength, speed, and therefore the ability to range for food.

In humans, severe salt depletion can produce many effects, not all of which will immediately be recognized as a result of salt deficiency.

A serious loss can lead to reduction in blood and fluid volume, with potentially dangerous effects on heart action and circulation.

The salt-deficient person is likely to feel weak and lethargic. Muscle aches and cramps follow almost any exertion. Other effects are nausea, vomiting, and confusion.

In experiments cited by Dr. Denton, other scientists deliberately depleted their own stores of salt. The

effects included persistent thirst which could not be assuaged by drinking water, and loss of most of the sensation of taste. Even spicy foods and cigarettes seemed to lose all flavor in the perception of at least one of the self-experimenters.

Some of the researchers reported that they simply did not believe that a salt deficit was responsible for some of the effects they noticed, but they felt better almost at once after eating or drinking about 15 grams of salt.

Such sudden improvement after one copious salt meal may also help explain ritual acts of cannibalism once practiced by tribes in the Amazon jungles, the highland regions of New Guinea, and elsewhere.

Sometimes the body of a fallen foe was eaten in a final act of triumph and to absorb magically the strength of the defeated enemy. In other cultures, bones or other parts of a departed relative were eaten as a final act of devotion and also to gain back the strength of the person who had died.

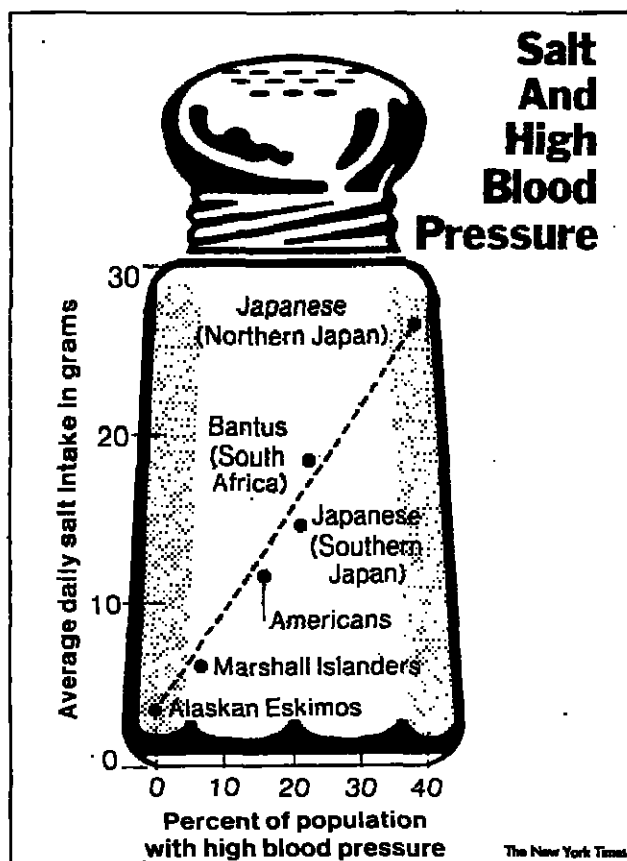
The skeleton of an adult human would contain about 500 grams of phosphorus and as much as 40 grams of sodium — important amounts in jungle regions where such minerals are extremely scarce.

Over the long span of history, humans have thought of salt in terms of magic and commerce as well as taste. Used to preserve food as well as to add flavor, it seemed to be pure, white, incorruptible, and the quintessence of life, Dr. Denton said. Except along seacoasts and near natural deposits, salt was always scarce and valuable. It has been venerated, used in religious ceremonies, and to solemnize contracts. It has been taxed and even used directly as money.

But in modern industrial society salt has become cheap and plentiful. And the ancient instincts that made it seem so desirable now prompt humans to take much more than they need.

A healthy person whose diet includes meat and dairy products probably needs no extra salt at all, yet Americans commonly take in eight to 12 grams a day, much of it as extra seasoning or as part of processed foods. Experiments have shown that excess salt in the diet is linked to high blood pressure and premature death. There is substantial evidence for the same effects in at least some humans, but Dr. Denton emphasizes that the evidence is conflicting.

He also emphasized that the appetite for salt goes deeper than simple habit acquired through learning, although there are some scientists who believe that to be the case.



Oil Spill Balance Sheet

By Walter Sullivan
New York Times Service

ON March 18, 1978, the supertanker Amoco Cadiz ran on rocks a few miles off the Brittany coast. Over the next two weeks of stormy weather its cargo of 223,000 metric tons — most of it crude oil — was discharged into the sea.

Since several marine research laboratories were located in the spill's neighborhood, its effects were intensively studied. Six American and French scientists who participated in the research have assembled what has been learned so far about the fate of the oil and its effect on marine life.

Although 5,000 tons of contaminated oysters had to be destroyed, the researchers have found that within three years "the most obvious effects of the spill" had passed. Only in estuaries and marshes that had been most heavily affected did above-normal concentrations of hydrocarbons remain.

About 30 percent of the oil, chiefly its more volatile constituents, evaporated while at sea, and it appears that 10,000 tons of oil had been broken down by bacteria before reaching the coast.

"To our knowledge," wrote the authors of the report in the journal Science, "this represents the first documentation of a case where bio-

degradation contributed significantly to the early removal of hydrocarbons from the environment."

Nevertheless, in the first weeks after the spill, about 62,000 tons of oil came ashore. A further 18,000 tons were deposited on the sea floor below the tidal zone, with extensive, though short-lived, effects on fisheries. Reproduction of bottom fish, such as sole, was severely curtailed. In the following year young sole seem to have been totally absent from the Bay of Lannion.

The catches of crabs and lobsters, favorite Breton delicacies, had returned to normal by 1979, but a shortage of egg-carrying female lobsters at that time may pre-empt reduced harvests this year and next.

Hard hit, however, were the oyster farms of two inlets near the wreck site — Aber Benoit and Aber Wrach — and in the Bay of Morlaix. Twenty to 50 percent of the oysters died and the rest were inedible, forcing destruction of almost the entire crop. Production of marketable shellfish resumed in 1981.

Periodic sampling of sediment from the floors of several bays indicated that almost all the oil contamination had vanished within a year and a half.

CURRENTS

New Therapy Aids Brain Condition

BOSTON (AP) — Patients with severely deformed blood vessels in the brain that cannot be corrected by surgery can be treated by having a beam of protons fired at the malformation, researchers report.

The doctors, from Massachusetts General Hospital, said the proton beam treatment corrected or reduced the severity of the malformation in 87 percent of those who have received it.

The abnormality, called arteriovenous malformation or AVM, is a congenital defect and in many cases can be corrected by surgery, the doctors said. The proton-beam therapy was reserved for those patients in which the arteriovenous malformation cannot be corrected by surgery, because of its size or location in the brain.

It was responsible for a massive cerebral hemorrhage suffered last October during a hockey game by Normand Leveille of the Boston Bruins. Its symptoms can include headaches, seizures, hemorrhages and other neurological problems. An estimated 500,000 people suffer from the condition in North America, said Dr. Raymond N. Kjellberg, head of the research group.

Meningitis Vaccine for Babies

OTTAWA (Reuters) — Canadian scientists have developed a new vaccine that could stamp out bacterial meningitis — one of the deadliest diseases faced by babies.

Vaccines for adults and older children already exist but medical experts say those used for babies have not always worked effectively against the disease, which can kill or leave its victims with permanent brain damage.

Dr. Harry Jennings, who has spent the last three years working on the new vaccine at the National Research Council in Ottawa, said: "I think it's a tremendous breakthrough and has a lot of possibilities. It's got great potential."

It has been estimated that in Canada 400 to 500 children a year contract bacterial meningitis. In the Third World the rate is 40 times greater for a country with an equivalent population, he said.

Chinese Study a Glowing Poplar

PEKING (UPI) — Scientists are studying wood from a tall, slender tree that glows in the dark, the official news agency says.

The report said a farmer in Hunan Province recently discovered the phenomenon in a type of poplar tree that grows in southern China. When the farmer, Liu Fugui, cut down the 30-foot tree and stripped off the bark, he found the wood gave off a glow, the agency said.

"He discovered that even the root, sawdust and the inner bark emit light, which is of a clear blue color," said the report. "One part of the trunk, which is 2 inches in diameter and 41 inches in height, is as bright as an 8-watt fluorescent lamp," the agency said. The light decreased as the wood dried, but returned when the trunk was struck in wet ground, it said.

Early Detection of Birth Defects

BAR HARBOR, Maine (AP) — U.S. doctors have begun trials of a technique that for the first time allows detection of a wide variety of birth defects and determination of sex in the first seven to 10 weeks of pregnancy.

Currently birth defects cannot be diagnosed or sex determined until the 20th week of pregnancy through a procedure known as amniocentesis. The new technique, called chorion biopsy, will "revolutionize" prenatal diagnosis, said Dr. Eugene Pergament of Michael Reese Hospital and Medical Center in Chicago. The technique, described last week during a seminar on genetics at the Jackson Laboratory here, has been used for a short time in China, the Soviet Union, England and Italy.

Engineered Bacteria May Aid Crops

BERKELEY, California (UPI) — Genetically engineered bacteria that protect crops from frost damage could be available to farmers within the next few years, according to University of California scientists.

The discovery could save farmers millions of dollars a year by preventing deadly ice crystals from forming on plants. Scientists say they will soon be ready to spray a row of potatoes with the organism, which was created in the laboratory by gene-splicing technology, but technical difficulties could postpone a test scheduled for this month.

Australia Reports Finding The World's Oldest Rocks

The Associated Press

LONDON — Australian scientists said Wednesday they have found the world's most ancient rocks — between 4.1 billion and 4.2 billion years old, at least 300 million years older than any other known rocks.

The rocks were found in a sedimentary formation in the Mount Narryer region of western Australia, said an article by the Australian National University researchers published in the British scientific journal Nature.

University researchers analyzed 100 grains of the substance zircon isolated from the rocks and dated the samples by measuring traces of radioactive isotopes, which decay at a known rate, the scientists said.

Four of the grains showed ages in the 4.1-to-4.2-billion-year range, they said.

Previously, the oldest reliably dated terrestrial rocks were from the Isua region of western Greenland, measured in the 3.7-to-3.8-billion-year range. The birth of the Earth is generally placed at 4.5 billion to 4.6 billion years ago.

The article's authors have no theory as to how the Mount Narryer rocks were formed. But an accompanying analysis by an Oxford researcher, Stephen Moorhead, speculated they could have crystallized out of the primeval oceans or volcanic lava flows long before the modern-day continents started building.

Laws Are Cloudy in Case of Soviet Youth in U.S.

By David Shribman
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — U.S. officials, determined to interview a Soviet youth who may want asylum here, are maneuvering in a shadowy area where domestic law conflicts with international law, where some domestic laws conflict with others and where legal questions themselves conflict with political considerations.

An impasse remains over Andrei V. Berzhkov, 16, the son of a Soviet diplomat, who apparently wrote letters appealing for help on Aug.

9, ran away and returned voluntarily to his parents' apartment in a suburb of Washington.

U.S. officials do not want the youth to leave the country without being interviewed. Soviet officials insist that he and his parents, now said to be staying in the Soviet Embassy's residential complex in Washington, be permitted to leave the country without interference.

The legal questions combine issues of diplomatic immunity, asylum and parents' rights, but legal authorities say there is little precedent.

"There's no clear-cut rule to govern this," said Robert K. Goldman, deputy dean and professor of international law at the Washington College of Law of American University.

Federal Bureau of Investigation experts have yet to determine whether the two letters, one addressed to The New York Times and one apparently to President Ronald Reagan, were written by the youth.

But U.S. officials have issued a "prevention of departure" order to keep him in the country so they can

interview him to determine his intentions.

"We think we're in our rights," Larry M. Speakes, the White House spokesman, said Tuesday in Santa Barbara, California, where Mr. Reagan is vacationing.

The legal authority to do so is a matter of debate, however. U.S. officials argue that under the Immigration and Nationality Act they have the authority to control the entry and departure of aliens. Soviet officials maintain that the youth, as the son of a diplomat, has diplomatic immunity.

The State Department refuses to discuss the legal underpinnings of its actions, prompting an angry response from the Soviet Embassy. "It is very strange: A boy, a son of a diplomat, is kept here, and no legal explanation is given," said Vladimir Mikoyan, an embassy spokesman. "He wants to go with his parents back home. He wants to go home and he will go home."

Under a protocol to the International Refugee Convention of 1967, the United States signed, the government has an obligation not to return an individual to his or her country of origin if the person has a well-founded fear of persecution.

The Refugee Act of 1980 incorporated the provisions of that protocol, plus other benefits, into U.S. law.

Moreover, under a U.S. law passed in 1977, members of diplomats' families are entitled to apply to remain in the United States because the young man is in the Soviet compound, he presumably has not applied for such asylum, or, if he does wish to do so, is being prevented from filing an application.

It remains unclear, moreover, whether one of his letters, which said "I want to stay here," could be regarded as a substitute for such an application.

Under diplomatic immunity clauses in both domestic and international law, the United States has no legal jurisdiction inside the Soviet Embassy complex. Nor, some experts argue, would the United States have any legal right to interfere with the young man or with his parents while they were on route between the compound, which is in the Upper Georgetown section of the capital, and an airport or other point of exit.

"We're on precarious legal ground to demand an interview," said Lee R. Marks, a Washington lawyer and a deputy legal adviser in the State Department in the Carter administration. "He is in Soviet custody. The Soviet Embassy is inviolable and so is transport to the embassy."

Furthermore, the case, if the letters are authentic and represent the youth's desires, involve a minor applying for asylum over the objections of his parents.

6 University Presidents Launch Drive For Excellence in U.S. Public Schools

By Fred M. Hechinger
New York Times Service

PAJARO DUNES, California — The presidents of six leading U.S. universities have pledged an active effort to "insure excellence" in American public schools.

Stressing that they did not want to dictate to elementary and secondary schools "from Mount Olympus," the university presidents said Tuesday that they hoped to involve their institutions in joint ventures with the public schools and to encourage their professors to collaborate with schoolteachers.

The presidents of Harvard, Stanford and Columbia universities and the universities of Chicago, Michigan and Wisconsin met for two days of discussion in this community in Monterey County, south of San Francisco. The informal conference, called by Donald Kennedy of Stanford and Derek Bok of Harvard, was also attended by the heads of the schools of education at Harvard, Columbia, Stanford and the University of California, Berkeley.

It is the consensus of those who took part that the meeting flashed a symbolic but important signal to

the schools of education that leading university presidents want to bridge a gap that has often separated the arts and science faculties from those dealing with education.

The presidents and deans cited a series of examples of how they felt the universities could best help the schools. These included the improvement of teacher education programs; providing opportunities for helping in-service teachers and for the education of superintendents, principals and other school leaders; recognizing especially successful teachers; and serving, where needed, as sources of advice in the shaping of public policies affecting education.

"We believe the nation's schools are critical to the vitality of our society," the presidents and deans said in a formal statement. "Over the past two decades, substantial progress has been made in improving access to our system of public education and in improving the academic achievements of younger children. Our next task is to press for continuing gains in achievements without sacrificing our accomplishments in educating all our young people."

To this end, they added, "Universities must play an active role if they are to insure excellence in a full-access system of secondary schools."

Joining Mr. Kennedy and Mr. Bok at the meeting were Michael I. Sovern, president of Columbia University; Hannah H. Gray, president of the University of Chicago; Harold Shapiro, president of the University of Michigan; and Robert M. O'Neil, president of the University of Wisconsin.

The presidents and deans also stressed the importance of recent gains by the schools, both in equality of opportunity and academically. They expressed concern that recent reports tended to ignore such progress.

Animals Are Shot As Rabies Scare Grows in Turkey

Reuters

ISTANBUL — Stray dogs and cats are being shot by the thousands in Turkey this summer as a rabies scare sweeps the country. Last month alone about 6,000 dogs and cats were shot in Istanbul.

Color photographs in newspapers of dying victims have led to near panic, especially in the cities. People bitten by animals have rushed for treatment.

Dr. Yusuf Ozman, a senior specialist at Istanbul's rabies hospital, said the number of people vaccinated at his hospital against rabies, effective only if done within three days of the virus's entering the body, was 9,500 in the first seven months of this year compared with 12,750 for all last year.

But the minister of health, Kaya Kilitoglu, said there had been no increase in the number of deaths caused by rabies. Last year there were 90 and this year 12 so far.

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Managing
The Manor
Goes With
Being Lord

By Estelle Holt

International Herald Tribune

The eighth Marquess of Hertford was pondering over a new book, "One Man's Estate" by Denis Barker (published by André Deutsch, London), a portrait of him and his ancestral home. What interested the Marquess was the way the author appeared to be studying his family, their aristocratic habits and habitat, with the keen fascination an anthropologist might take in a remote tribe. "I can't understand how he never happened to meet a marquess before," Lord Hertford mused. "After all, there are about a thousand of us around. He must have led a very sheltered life."

He meant, of course, Great Britain's thousand or so peers. According to DeBret's "Peerage" and Vacher's "Parliamentary Companion," June 1983, there are just over 1,000 peers of the realm excluding the courtesy titles of the sons of peers.

They include 25 dukes, 28 marquesses, 156 barons and countesses, 103 viscounts and 848 barons and baronesses. Not all live in stately homes, nor are all stately homes the property of peers. According to the British Tourist Board, 1,300 houses are open to the public (not all of them stately, but all of historic interest) and the Historic Houses Association reports that 300 of these are still independently owned.

Ragley Hall in Warwickshire, the 115-room estate of the Marquess of Hertford (pronounced *Hartford*), is not only stately but very much a home for him and his wife, three daughters and a son. During the time the public is admitted, the family and their friends try not to clutter the place, but there is no feeling of a museum about the lovely rooms.

In the mauve drawing room, the Broadwood piano played by Diana, second daughter and most musical member of the family, is open and her guitar is lying on a sofa. The card tables — made by Sheraton — are put to use in games of gin rummy, *vingt-et-un* and family poker at a penny a point. "It's extraordinary what a lot one can lose at a penny a point," Lord Hertford says.

Hugh Edward Conway Seymour inherited title and estates in 1940 at the age of nine, from his uncle, the seventh Marquess of Hertford, his father, Brigadier-General Lord Henry Seymour, having died the previous year. He was 17 and at Eton when he was told the trustees proposed selling Ragley. He flatly refused. Ragley, he announced, was to remain the home of the Seymours and the estate should be made viable. Never since has he wavered, though there have been difficult times.

Lord Hertford is a man of crisp decision, easy manner, a huge sense of humor and little formality. On a typical day in his office, conversation moved from a decision with his farm manager about when to cut the hay and a recent discussion he had with a neighbor about the relative value of owning a Rolls Royce. "One of my neighbors, who is a very rich woman, was advising me to get a helicopter. She said it was quite the quickest way to get about the estate and no more expensive than running a Rolls. I said I'd always got around on a horse and never owned a Rolls. She looked at me as someone from a different world."

In the green drawing room, his favorite room, Lord Hertford was greeted by his aged golden cocker spaniel, William, with a plaintive cry of "Here over a vodka and tonic he talked of Ragley Hall. The estate covers 6,000 acres, including 16 forests — "profit in timber," he notes — arable land, with wheat



Lord Hertford standing before the bed designed for the 1817 visit of the Prince Regent.

the chief crop, and parkland laid out in the 18th century by Lancelot "Capability" Brown. "He brought the park up to the house and unfortunately got rid of the eight great avenues that used to radiate out from the house like the spokes of a wheel."

There is a maze, a lake, six tenant farms, a home farm with a herd of 250 cows, sheep, an "adventure world" for children who visit, a nature trail, flower gardens and the stables of the house, designed in 1780 by James Wyatt. They still hold the family coaches but only seven horses — "one for each of us and one to spare."

Ragley Hall's visitors help to keep it maintained. Public admissions bring in about £100,000 (about \$150,000) a year, roughly the annual cost of its upkeep. Electricity alone is £5,000 annually, with central heating another £10,000. Then there are extra costs — one harsh winter, part of the ceiling and then part of a roof fell in. "What I would call a normal winter morning in a normal English country house," Lord Hertford said calmly.

The Seymour family can be traced back to Guy de St. Maur, who traditionally came over with the Conqueror. Lord Hertford has his doubts. "I think he waited to see it really was a conquest that would last." He suggests that "with a little imagination, St. Maur's ancestry is traced to a black hermit of the seventh century who, in his turn, claimed descent from Solomon and the Queen of Sheba."

The Seymour (pronounced *Seamer*) family has had a lively history. Lady Jane was, of course, the third wife of Henry VIII, but her story is tame compared to that of another Seymour, the first Duke of Somerset, who had his own brother, the Lord High Admiral of England, beheaded and then ended on the scaffold himself. The headless bodies of the brothers now lie

together beneath the altar of the Chapel in the Tower of London and the dukedom was forfeited under the Act of Attainder.

Other Seymours languished in the Tower, quarreled with monarchs, made rash, wild marriages. The third Marquess of Hertford is believed to have been the model for the two evil lords, Lord Seyn in Tuckey's "Vanity Fair" and Lord Mountmouth in Disraeli's "Coningsby."

"A wicked marquess or two does cheer up a family tree," Lord Hertford observed, recalling the day when he and Nicholas Gordon-Lennox, younger son of the Duke of Richmond, found in the library at Eton a book called "The Decline and Fall of the British Aristocracy." The Gordon-Lennox family had been so virtuous they hardly rated a mention, but when they looked up Hertford "it was a case of 'from page 175, read on,'" he remembered proudly.

Just occasionally the Seymour iron shows. In 1970, a Conservative candidate campaigned with the slogan: "If you want a bigger neighbor, vote Labor." It so offended the Marquess, traditionally a Conservative, that he wrote supporting the Labor candidate. "There was a great fuss in the Conservative Party," he said. A journalist telephoned to ask him if he supported immigrants. "Certainly," he told the reporter. "I married one." He is married to a Belgian, the Countess Louise de Caraman Chimay.

He also enjoys the off-beat experience. For a television program in which someone had to learn to be a butler and officiate at a large dinner party, Lord Hertford provided the occasion. The try-out butler forgot to serve him any wine. "But a real butler managed to put me down very nicely once," he remembered. "I had forgotten to tip him. He was a temporary butler and I didn't recognize the face. So on the next occasion when he was at some dinner he didn't serve me any wine and when I asked for some he said: 'I am sorry, milord, but the other gentlemen have not all had their first glasses yet.' Very well done."

Fortunately for him and the future of his house, Lord Hertford likes to entertain, to meet people

and to show off his home. Often he leads tours. He also loves life in the country. He likes to fox hunt but does not so much care for shooting, though a syndicate does shoot on his land. He goes to church, though not regularly.

One service he does not care to miss is the Court Leet, usually in late October. "Prayers are offered for the lord of the manor, which is me," he explained. "It's rather nice to be prayed for."

Ragley Hall is within easy distance of Stratford-upon-Avon, Evesham, Worcester and Warwick. It is open to the public from April 3 to Oct. 2, from 1:30 P.M. to 5 P.M., every day but Monday and Friday.

The Place Is St. Christopher's
For Fads, 'Finds' and Fashions

By Partie Barron

International Herald Tribune

You've done the Tower of London, the Houses of Parliament and watched Breakfast TV. You've cruised down the Thames, downed cider at a riverside pub and bumped your way down Piccadilly atop a double-decker bus.

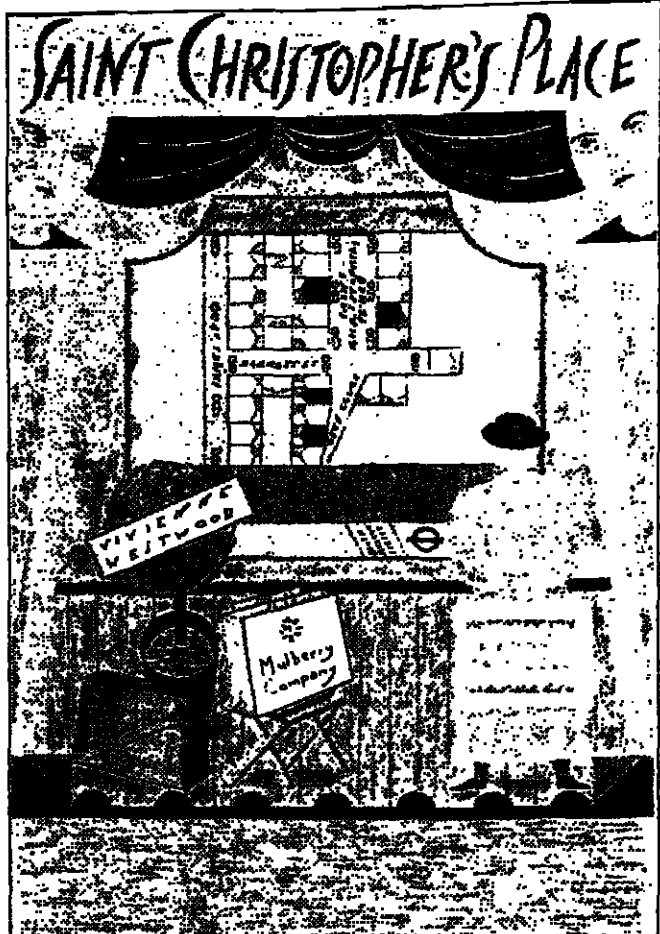
So now to the shops. Known best to the tourists are Selfridges, a huge selection of breads, Shetland sweaters in every hue and South Molton Street, stop-off for all that's sharp, chic and intensely fashionable. Till now. For wedged between Wigmore Street and Barrow Street — that's down the side of Selfridges — is a small passage that makes the South Molton store owners tremble every time an informed shopper trips into their shops merely to ask the way to St. Christopher's Place. For this former walkway has been converted to a small shopping center where lurks that little special something that every trendy tourist wants to stuff into his carryon bag.

Let's take it from the top by Wigmore Street: Ideas boasts the kitschiest kitchen stuff in London — and more besides — much of it marked with the seal of approval from London's respected Design Centre. Choose salt and pepper shakers of china tips, twin piglets, \$6.25 (about \$9.40), or a Marx brother or two, resident in white china, \$14.95. Check out a truly voluptuous vase: a conical female torso, \$6.90. For an irreverent, amusing souvenir: multicolored candles in the shapes of Princess Anne (all teeth, stop a horse, of course), Princess Di (fancy jabot, sweeping fringe and bashful gaze) and Maggie Thatcher (frosted blue hair, handbag clutched to her waist). Flick through the low-brow books ("Teenage Romance" or "How to Die of Embarrassment") and pick up the latest catalog in town to send home.

Sample a ploughman's lunch (cheese and brown pickle) or a cold game pie, more delicious than you would imagine, with a draft beer or a malt whiskey at the Postcard Castle Pub... then visit Ice Clothing, the menswear shop, to see how one bright designer, Katherine Hammet, translates traditional shooting jackets, army pants and flying suits into new ways with white cotton, rumpled parachute silk and crisp denim. Prices are from \$35.95 to \$115. Ice Clothing's sister across the way, Accessory, stocks the French shoes of the same name, rag sweaters in earthy tones from designer Jane Norris (vests from \$37.50) and terrific oversized belts from James Beard of Pasta, made from pony skin, neutral leathers and chunks of driftwood, \$45.

What's black, white and Japanese all over? An outfit from Whistles, of course, where Japanese companies such as East Wind Code and Traffic News keep the stylish displays stocked with boorish, wearable clothes at a realistic price plus the best of the British designers and pretty workwear in fondant colors. Noteworthy are the superb designer knits from Ros Joffe and Susan Duckworth that Americans drool over — and pay for — in New York's smartest stores. And a white cotton version of an Aran pattern, £105, bears the tag: "This woolly has been hand knitted by the fireside of... (knitter scribbles in her name). Who can resist?"

At Margaret Howell, classic ladies' clothes take a twist to make sexy, simple shapes from Irish linen, cottons woven in Scottish mills and the finest silk. Check out a box-pleated gym slip, belted low on the hip, in tobacco linen, \$29, or ivory silk, £130. Droll over the fine linen singlets with outcut swimmer's backs, £32, to wear alone or over Sea Island cotton T-shirts. To complete the look: hand-knit cotton in lean 1930s shapes, Swiss cord undies, cozy flowered pyjamas. The Margaret Howell man wears classic British clothes with more than a nod toward the past.



Saint Christopher's Place

The real show at Vivienne Westwood's notorious Nostalgia of Mud isn't the bubbling brown pool in the center of the shack-like shop, all scaffolding and hillbilly rags flung on makeshift shelves. It's the gaping faces of passing shoppers, and their incredulous comments: "Schmatta de fois gras," said an American scornfully. "Cor, you could make 'em yourself," said an unimpressed British girl. But before you dismiss Nostalgia of Mud as a bad joke, study the video in the shop window, which shows how to fling together this layered London look that makes Sonia Rykiel's multi-layering concept positively minimal: all bras over dresses, one-shoulder braces, whirling skirts and fall-down socks. Spot the pages of their clothes taken from Italian Vogue and English Harpers. Go inside (go on) and peer at the shop assistants and the way they look. Now wish you were 18 again, gorgeous and daring enough to wear the clothes.

Final stop-off — picking up, in transit — a Regimental Ice Bucket, £18.95, of the Coldstream Guards, at Under Two Flags: a burger and milkshake at the glitzy Coconut Grove. Even the British know when to push aside tradition.

Adventures
in
Shopping

By Gloria Noda

International Herald Tribune

Shopping areas in Tokyo, like the merchandise in the stores, are divided strictly by age. Harajuku, where there is an influx of teenagers every weekend, is for the under-25 set. The Ginza is for their parents.

Those who fall into neither of these neat categories have a favorite and interesting area which, for lack of street names, is known as "From Fuji Film to the From Building," because that is the strolling route to take. It allows the walker to discover a quality mix of fashion, antiques and objects, with a museum and restaurants on the three-block route.

Just past the Fuji Film Building are Junko Koshino's boutiques, for women on one side of the street, with Mr. Junko for men on the other. Junko is one of three designing Koshino sisters. Sister Hiroko does elegant clothes in the couture vein and shows in Paris, with plans to open a boutique in Milan this winter.

All three sisters are born-again Christians. Which has nothing to do with Junko's clothes — as shown in Paris at the prêt-à-porter — they are young, zippy creations, wide-shouldered and broad through the body. In one size nine, they seem to encompass anyone who is a nine through 12, and those in the boutique are more wearable than what she shows on the runway. Prices are about 20,000 yen (about \$80) for separates, 40,000 for chemise dresses.

Walking down the opposite side of the street, one comes to five little shops in a row, each with a superb antique or ceramic in the window, and a few more selected pieces inside.

Cross the street again to enter the sliding-door shop offering *kakemono*, a porcelain with designs that have not changed since the 1500s — a scattering of soft flowers on white that was influential in European design in the 17th century. This is modern *kakemono*, authentic and pricey, with a 14-inch plate at about 160,000 yen.

Progressing toward the corner there is Matsushita Associates, with a superb collection of old Japanese prints of scenes and Edo characters — samurai, women, street people. The prints are arranged for easy viewing, and visitors are expected to take their time going through the stacks. Each print is marked in English with its title, artist, date and price — ranging from 120,000 yen to upwards of 170,000 yen. However, there is a good selection of pieces under 10,000 yen, and reproductions, clearly separated and labeled as such. Some charming book illustrations are 3,000 yen.

Next door is Gallery Konohana, specializing in individual wooden doll shapes, hand-executed and priced from 45,000 yen. Some are antiques, all are unique and colorful pieces.

Turn the corner, and across the street is Y's for Men. Y's is the design name for Yoshi Yamamoto, an avant-garde fashion designer with international influence. Almost half of his sales are in menswear, and what makes this shop interesting is that it is stocked with contemporary menswear in export sizes. The shirts have exceptionally collars, soft and crossed over, or button high or tabbed across, or with a loose bib. There are Yoshi's loose and roomy overcoats, and his superb sweaters in washed raw wool.

Back across the street is Daini's Table, a restaurant where fashion people congregate, and a place to remember for 9 P.M. dinners in a town where most restaurants stop serving at that hour.

Continuing down the street, the Nezu Museum is at the corner. It displays a small but impressively correct show, plus a little garden to explore. In the middle of this block is the Honjo Gallery, featuring a collection of more honey art and objects.

On down to the corner and to the left, is the final destination, and From 1st Building. Issey Miyake has a shop here — well-stocked with his current line, at prices that are almost half what they are abroad. There's also a small menswear section in the shop. Miyake is Japan's most famous designer of avant-garde fashion.

The From 1st Building is a place to spend time, a fine luncheon stop with a choice of the French restaurant Le Poisson Rouge on the ground floor, or a quick omelet or sandwich at Café Figaro at the corner of the building. The American designer Bill Blass says Figaro serves the best sandwich in Tokyo, and if it's a Sunday, you might find designer Rei Kawakubo of Comme des Garçons lunching there with Y's designer Yoshi Yamamoto. If you arrive late in the afternoon, La Tavola, on the ground floor, is a quiet restful bar.

On the second floor, there is a Comme des Garçons shop. This is the design line responsible for what some call the "bag lady" look. In the corner on the second floor is Sachiko Morioka's boutique, with an enormous pile of brilliantly colored and textured sweaters featuring irresistible vests, skirts and tops in hand knits or those that look like it — in twisted silk yarn, or linen, or wool. These are one-of-a-kind sweaters — some are heirloom material — in marvelous bright color mixes, great looks for entertaining at home or brightening a dull winter day.

Guillaume Saalburg's Decorative Glass Artwork
Is Attracting International Interior Designers

By Jean Rafferty

International Herald Tribune

His name features in the address books of some of the world's most prestigious decorators — New York's Valerie Rybar, London's David Hicks, Paris's Jansen and Andrie Putman. His work sparkles the reflections of jet-set dancers in Paris's exclusive Club nightclub and in New York's super-chic La Boite, or gleams in the desert palaces of Arabian princes and the palace-like hotels of the Gray d'Albion in Cannes, the Plaza Athénée and Nova Park in Paris.

Now Guillaume Saalburg, a 26-year-old Parisian master of the art of decoration on glass, is coming out from behind the scenes and going public. With the opening of a showroom in his Paris atelier, displaying the myriad facets of his creative treatments of glass and mirrors, Saalburg is hoping to revolutionize the design status of his chosen material and transform the taste for fabric and wallpaper into a preference for decorated glass.

"Glass is a material of primary importance," he says. "One builds a house with cement and glass, not cement and fabric. It brings light, or, in the case of mirrors, reflections. We can't do without it."



Saint-Laurent's giant portrait in glass for his boutique.

"But in spite of its unbelievable indispensability, very little has seriously been done in glass decoration. Fabric, tiles, wallpaper, paint, paintings have all been exploited and there are many showrooms and galleries devoted to them. This is the first time in France, or in Europe, that so many techniques of decorating and treating glass and mirrors have been offered together in one place."

Saalburg proposes a range of dazzling decorative devices fit for a new glided age — from the beveled edges of traditional bistro mirrors, to the Art Deco and Art Nouveau engravings that evoke Lalique; glass, antiqued as for the centre of the Tour d'Argent restaurant, gold-leafed, or even sequined; glass marquetry; frescoes; stained-glass windows; superimposed glass plaques to give depth, and a riot of trompe l'oeil effects: sponging, stippling, false marble or the lapis lazuli one emir ordered for his bathroom fixtures.

With the work of the early 20th-century glass designers René Lalique and Louis Comfort Tiffany strongly back in fashion, plus the spreading success of post-modernism and its inherent ornamentation, Saalburg may be coming on stage at a propitious moment. For Castelli, he engraved gold leaf on transparent red glass, then added a huge gold-leaf cobra. A giant portrait of Yves Saint-Laurent was reproduced in a silver leaf and painted engraving for a Putman-decorated Saint-Laurent boutique in the United States.

Saalburg's work is not confined to the public space. His custom-made pieces often turn up in French designers' own homes. Linen designer Agnès Comar specially

commissioned mirrors set in green glass engraved with shell and feather motifs for the post-modern bath oasis in her bedroom.

The Saalburg apprenticeship in the craft of glass engraving came about by sheer accident when he was 19 and looking around for something to do. "I was a terrible student," he admits, "but with a painter for a grandfather (the American Leslie Saalburg), a painter for a father, an uncle who still works as a serigrapher (screen printer) working on glass in New York and a decorator for a mother, you could say I had had an education of the eye."

A friend told him of an old glass engraver looking for someone to buy his atelier, and he set about learning the art. "He was a delightful gentleman," says Saalburg. They worked for 18 months until the engraver's death. Saalburg mastered the technique, but soon realized his teacher's creative invention had stopped back in the 1950s.

One direction for his own design research came from another coincidence. His mother was searching for designs for some lacquered table, he recalls. "That gave me the idea to use designs classically associated with lacquer, but on glass — a surface 10 times as solid and with no worry about the ring left by a whiskey tumbler."

He reopened the atelier six years ago under his own name, and now employs and has trained six French design school graduates, all in their 20s, to deal with the growing international commissions.

For inspiration, Saalburg looks East. "I like things to be very pure, very simple — like contemporary Japanese art, and those Chinese motifs," he says. "I'm especially influenced by Islamic art. Their drawing techniques have never been better. They are sublime, with a purity and disciplined simplicity perfectly executed. The quality of Islamic art is astonishing."

For business expansion, however, it's "eyes West." "Three people have offered to back me in an atelier in the United States," he says. "But I'm not going to go until the one here is well consolidated."

Current projects are "an extraordinary night club" in Saudi Arabia with Jansen; the French decorators' show at the Grand Palais in November, in collaboration with the Paris decorator Jean-Michel Wilmette and the interior architect Ronald Cecil Sportes; and a table for the newly redecorated private apartments of the Elysée Palace.

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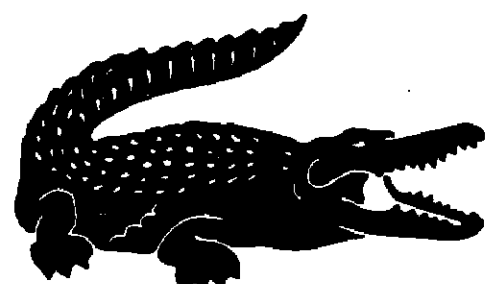
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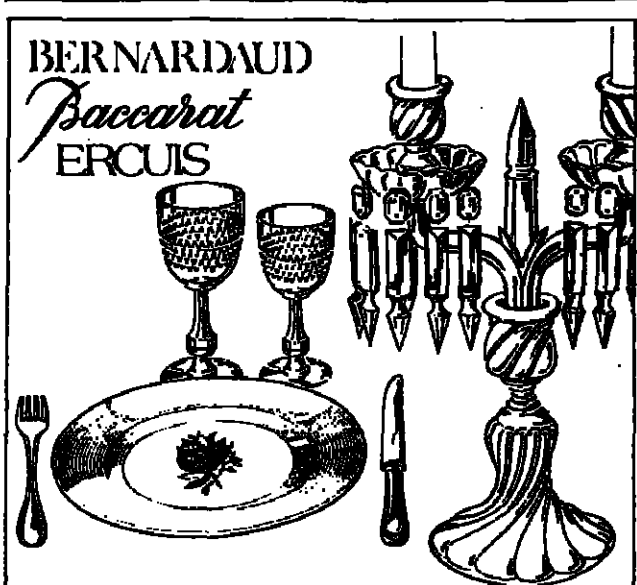
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THURSDAY, AUGUST 18, 1983

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WALL STREET WATCH

By EDWARD ROHRBACH

Volume of New Stock Issues Soaring; Some See Good Buying Opportunities

Looking for easy money in the stock market? "Buying new issues in a bull market is as close to a sure thing as you will ever find on Wall Street," said Norman G. Fosback, editor of the newsletter New Issues.

"It's a speculator's paradise — one of the few areas where you can invest \$1 and get back \$100," he said. What's more, he says that with the general market correcting, right now is a particularly ripe time for investors to get in on the ground floor and buy the stock of selected companies just going public. Reason: The record-breaking demand for new issues has slowed lately, making initial public offerings cheaper, with more stock available to individual investors now than big institutions are not gobbling them up so fast.

New issues have been booming since November. It took that long for private companies to become convinced the bull market that exploded in mid-August was for real, plus the normal time lag of two to three months to line up underwriters and obtain approval from the Securities and Exchange Commission.

As funds began flooding Wall Street generally, small private firms also smelled the cash that offering a new issue promised to bring in — not only to expand operations and retire debt, but for the owners to reap big personal payoffs for starting up a successful business by going public.

In August last year public offerings totaled \$66 billion. But by November the figure was \$328 billion and soaring. In February the amount doubled to \$624 billion and since March monthly figures have been in the \$1.5-billion range, with some \$700 million already in August.

"However, the new-issue market has tapered off some from the feverish pitch of last spring and early summer," Mr. Fosback said. "It's created an even better buying opportunity."

So far this year he estimates the 20 recommended stocks appearing in New Issues have jumped an average 50 percent in price since the initial offering, over a median holding period of three months. The average gain for 19 recommendations in 1982 was 117 percent, he said.

Hulbert Financial Digest, which compares model portfolios of all the major market advisory letters, ranked New Issues fourth in 1983's first six months.

Currently being recommended in New Issues are Maciarcia, scheduled to go public this week, Lotus Development, Wedtech and Kaypro. In the so-called aftermarket, New Issues likes Team, originally offered two years ago at \$15 but now selling for half that. Another "aftermarket" favorite is Universal Health Services. New Issues' most recent recommendation that went public is Equitic. Last week it opened at \$15 a share and immediately jumped to a 20 percent premium.

Best Time to Buy?

"With the market less overheated this is probably the best time in months to buy initial public offerings," echoed Peter Struga, editor of Value Line's New Issues Service, which began publication in June.

Mr. Struga, who emphasized that Value Line is looking for "good, long-term investments" in new issues and not "in for the quick kill," said recommended pending initial offerings are Datacube Computer, Nanometrics, Syms, Horizon Health and Stratus. "Aftermarket" picks are Ciprico, Clayton Homes, Crown Books and Information Science.

Morten Kveim, head of E.F. Hutton International, Geneva, sees the new-issue market shaking out during the months ahead, with only those stocks rising to a premium over the offering price that can demonstrate "they are leaders in their field."

They will also have to show "strong balance sheets and a reasonable price level," he said, adding that some of the recent offerings in the new-issue market could be attributed to officials who "companies have really been too small and too immature to go public."

Another negative with the huge volume of new companies, he said, is that Wall Street analysts will only be able to follow the top few in each industry, thus limiting brokerage-house sponsorship.

Good Example: Xebec

Mr. Kveim said a good example of the right kind of company going public recently is Xebec, which dominates the field of disk-drive controllers for computers. The stock opened March 1 at \$17 and soon tripled.

While the new-issue market to investors has been unprecedented during this bull market, advisability of buying the fledglings remains controversial. A sharp critic is John Westergaard, president of Equity Research Associates and the Westergaard Fund, who focuses on small, emerging growth companies.

"The new-issue market may not be as over-blown as it was earlier this year, but it's still hard to find many values in it," he said.

Mr. Westergaard maintains that just because new issues are new, they tend to go "over-priced." Moreover, he said new companies usually experience "a period of earnings disappointment sometime in their first year" and "that's the time when they can be bought at a cheaper price than the initial offering."

International Herald Tribune

CURRENCY RATES

Interbank exchange rates for Aug. 17, excluding bank service charges

	U.S.	Sw.	Fr.	Gr.	It.	Sp.	Port.	D.M.	Y.
Amsterdam	2.0995	4.77	111.75	12.25	1.182	5.87	208.99	20.9	
Bremen	53.03	60.25	26.08	4.69	3.37	17.91		34.75	5.505
Brussels	3.638	4.06		25.34	1.68	99.26	4.87	72.37	27.47
London	1.00	3.759	12.257	1.376	1.25	1.347	14.449		
Madrid	1.67220	2.37110	29.24	19.21		51.18	29.54	73.39	14.57
New York		1.719	6.384	0.734	0.689	0.34	0.979	0.467	0.162
Paris	7.46	12.084	20.017	5.64	26.89	14.01	271.19	5.20	
Zurich	2.1357	3.5421	91.25	26.84	0.136	72.25	4.04		22.49
ECU	0.8465	0.5702	2.2751	0.4497	1.2534	2.548	45.68	1.0839	0.7192
1984	1.2524	0.47729	2.2888	0.4523	1.16728	2.1175	35.899	1.2522	10.999

Dollar Values

	Per	Per	Per	Per	Per	Per	Per	Per	Per
U.S.	1.00	0.87	0.78	0.66	0.58	0.50	0.43	0.37	0.31
Sw.	1.33	1.17	1.04	0.88	0.76	0.65	0.55	0.47	0.39
Fr.	6.55	5.75	5.05	4.25	3.65	3.15	2.65	2.25	1.95
Gr.	16.36	14.17	12.47	10.67	9.17	7.87	6.77	5.87	5.07
It.	33.36	29.17	25.47	22.17	19.17	16.47	14.17	12.17	10.47
Sp.	166.36	144.17	125.47	108.67	93.17	79.47	67.17	56.47	47.17
Port.	200.48	174.17	151.47	130.67	111.17	93.47	78.17	65.47	54.17
D.M.	1.93	1.67	1.47	1.27	1.10	0.95	0.81	0.69	0.58
Y.	1.36	1.17	1.04	0.88	0.76	0.65	0.55	0.47	0.39

(*) Commercial bank (b) Amounts needed to buy one pound (*) Units of 100 (c) Units of 1,000 N.G.: not quoted; N.A.: not available.

INTEREST RATES

Eurocurrency Deposits

Aug. 17

	Dollar	DM	Sw.	Fr.	Gr.	It.	Sp.	Port.	D.M.	Y.
1M	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4
3M	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4
6M	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4
1Y	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4

Key Money Rates

	United States	Britain	France	West Germany	Japan
Discount Rate	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2
Federal Funds	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2
Prime Rate	11	11	11	11	11
Banker's Loan Rate	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
Comm. Paper, 30-70 days	9 3/4	9 3/4	9 3/4	9 3/4	9 3/4
3-month Treasury Bills	9 3/4	9 3/4	9 3/4	9 3/4	9 3/4
6-month Treasury Bills	9 3/4	9 3/4	9 3/4	9 3/4	9 3/4
CD's 26-99 days	9 3/4	9 3/4	9 3/4	9 3/4	9 3/4
CD's 60-99 days	9 3/4	9 3/4	9 3/4	9 3/4	9 3/4

	West Germany	Japan	Official fixings for London, Paris and Luxembourg, opening and closing prices for home currencies and Zurich, N.Y., Hong Kong and Manila, U.S. dollars per cent.
Overnight Rate	5.5	5.5	
One Month Interbank	5.5	5.5	
3-month Interbank	5.5	5.5	
6-month Interbank	5.5	5.5	
Discount Rate	5 1/2	5 1/2	
Call Money	5 1/2	5 1/2	
60-day Interbank	5 1/2	5 1/2	

Sources: Commerzbank, Bank of Tokyo, London Bank.

Poland, Banks Seen Near Pact

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

VIENNA — Poland and Western banks were close to an agreement Wednesday in talks on rescheduling payment of \$2.6 billion owed by Warsaw this year for commercial debts, but they must meet again Thursday, banking sources said Wednesday.

Both sides were keeping details of the negotiations secret. Banking sources have said, however, that the main negotiating point is a formula for repayment of \$1.5 billion in principal and \$1.1 billion in interest due the banks this year.

The talks were taking place at the headquarters of the Creditanstalt Bankverein, one of the banks negotiating on behalf of nearly 500 Western banks.

"There has been good progress," said a Western source who asked not to be identified. He declined to give details.

Poland's overall foreign debt is estimated at as much as \$12 billion to Western banks, and \$14 billion to Western governments. The talks here involve only commercial credits.

The sources said significant progress was made Tuesday and that talks continued Wednesday afternoon instead of finishing at midday as planned.

The banks have proposed that Warsaw pay off all the interest this year, 60 percent of which would be handed back to Poland as a short-term trade credit. This would be an improvement over last year, when only 50 percent of the interest was repaid.

In London, one bank economist reflected a widely held opinion in commenting: "Right now they are not in a position even to pay interest."

The banks have proposed spreading out repayment of 95 percent of the \$1.5 billion of principal over 10 years, with payments starting after a five-year grace period.

This contrasts with the 1982 agreement, which stipulated repayment over seven years.

Under the proposal, Poland would pay a slightly higher interest rate on the rescheduled debt. The banks propose charging Warsaw 17 percent points a year over the London interbank offered rate, one eighth of a point more than in 1982. Libor is currently 10 percent to 11 percent.

The GAO, which is the investigative arm of Congress, said the United States has had little success in defending domestic industries from the harm caused by subsidized exports of foreign competitors, the General Accounting Office said Wednesday.

The report to Congress and the administration concluded that the main U.S. strategies for persuading other countries to cut back on their export subsidies have not worked well.

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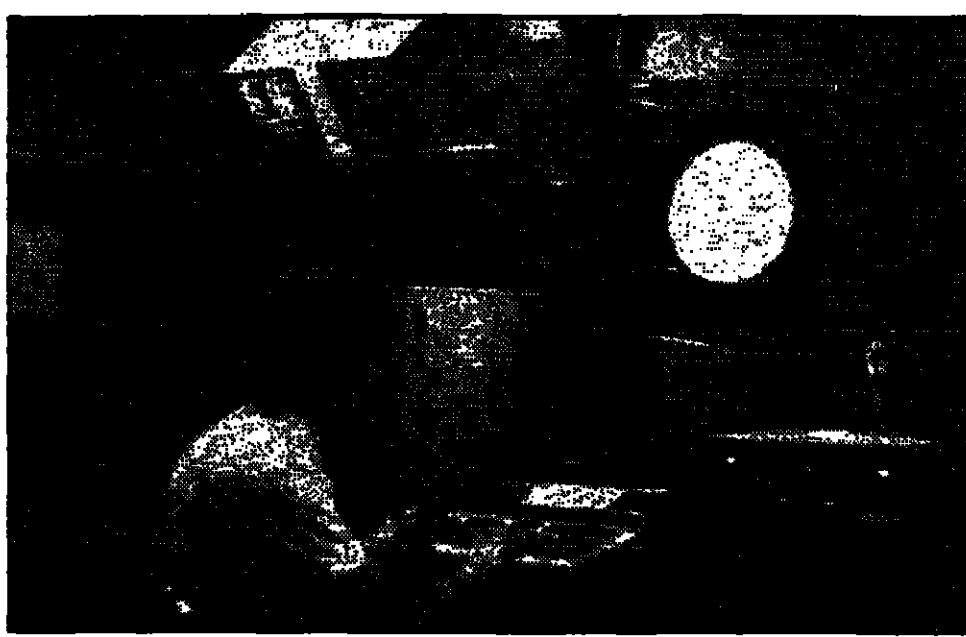
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A technician works on an Oceonics data-enhancement system.

U.K. Marine-Electronics Firm Seeks Profit in Spin-Offs of Oil Technology

By Bob Hagerty

International Herald Tribune

ALTON, England — Bob Aird, chairman of Oceonics, likes to show off the craggy wood beams that hold together the company's headquarters in this Hampshire town. About 400 years ago, he says, the beams were salvaged in Portsmouth from the wreckage of ships.

Though he has an eye for the quaint, the 36-year-old chairman is charting a decidedly high-tech course for his marine-electronics company, which expects to gain a listing on the London Stock Exchange this week.

Formed in 1975 to supply undersea equipment to the North Sea oil industry, Oceonics has grown by acquisition into an international manufacturing and service organization. In the year ending last March 31, it had a pretax profit of \$5.4 million (\$8.1 million) on revenue of \$31.1 million, more than three-quarters of it outside Britain.

Mr. Aird's company has built up its expertise in the North Sea, where wild and icy waters make sophisticated electronic systems necessary to survey the seabed, position oil rigs and keep data flowing. Now the company and some of its rivals are making use of that expertise in new climates and industries.

"If you can make something work in the North Sea, you can make it work for anybody," says Bob Barton, a marketing executive at Rascal Energy Resources, a unit of Rascal Electronics.

As China begins to ward oil-exploration concessions in the South China Sea, both Rascal and Oceonics have won contracts in those calmer waters. Oceonics is also expanding its U.S. operation, which accounted for less than a tenth of revenue last year.

Though the oil giant has slowed exploration and production over the past few years, Oceonics and Rascal Energy say they can grow by helping the oil industry explore and produce more efficiently.

"You're going to see far more innovative tech-

niques," says Mr. Barton, who sees a shift to skill and electronics "rather than brute muscle."

Oceonics is heavily promoting its new seismic data-enhancement system that produces three-dimensional images of the seabed. Mr. Aird says Mobil has already one of the systems.

Both Rascal and Oceonics are trying to reduce dependence on the oil and gas industry.

As a step in that direction, Oceonics recently won a contract from Lloyd's Register of Shipping to develop a "black box" system to record data aboard ships, making it easier to prove the cause of accidents.

The company is also developing satellite systems to shuttle data and pictures from, for example, submarines and ships to engineers and computers onshore.

Military applications are another major spin-off of the offshore oil industry. Oceonics supplies Britain's Defense Ministry with underwater vehicles and acoustic-detection units. It also is involved in offshore construction, notably the Eastern Scheldt storm surge barrier in the Netherlands.

Looking further ahead, the company hopes to take part in deep-seabed mining, an industry that has gone nowhere in recent years as metal prices have slumped and diplomats have bickered over ocean mineral rights. Arne Oefstun, general manager for Offshore Operations at A/S Geotem, an Oslo-based oil-survey and rig-positioning company, says he also sees potential for seabed mining if metal prices keep rising.

For all potential applications, marine electronics remains a fragmented industry of small, highly specialized companies. Mr. Aird says consolidation would make sense.

"I see it evolving into a big boy's industry over the next five years," he says. To compete in such a business a company must think globally. Mr. Aird says Oceonics already has attracted the attention of New York investment banks interested in marketing its shares in the United States. "I'm sure it will happen," he says.

Factory Use Up To 75.8% in U.S.

Reuters

WASHINGTON — The United States' factories, utilities and mines operated at 75.8 percent of capacity in July, the Federal Reserve Board said Wednesday.

The July rate, which was seasonally adjusted, was up from a revised 74.6 percent in June. A month ago, the Fed said U.S. industry operated at 75.4 percent of capacity. The capacity-utilization rate was 72.1 percent in July 1982.

U.S. utilities operated at 82 percent of capacity in July, compared with 81 percent in June and 81.3 percent in July 1982, the report said.

Among producers of industrial materials, those producing durable goods used 71.9 percent of capacity, up 1.8 points since June.

N.Y. Stocks Pass the 1,200 Level In Strongest Advance in 4 Weeks

United Press International

NEW YORK — The Dow Jones average went over the 1,200 level Wednesday with its best gain in four weeks on growing investor hopes that interest rates will decline soon.

The surge was accompanied by a bond market rally after federal funds rates banks charge one another dropped to 9 1/2 percent from 9 3/4 percent. There also were rumors the U.S. money supply figures will decline late Friday.

The stock rally was paced by oil, aluminum and steel stocks following favorable economic reports.

The Dow Jones industrial average, which fell 3.05 Tuesday, climbed 16.05 Wednesday to 1,206.50, the biggest advance since it gained 30.74 on July 20 when the

Federal Reserve chairman, Paul A. Volcker, raised money supply growth targets.

Several analysts noted that the Dow has been stuck in a narrow range for the past several weeks after rising nearly 61 percent in the unprecedented bull market the past year.

The New York Stock Exchange index rose 1.05 to 95.51 and the price of an average share increased 40 cents. Standard & Poor's 500-stock index jumped 1.88 to 165.29. Advances topped declines 1,025 to 600 among the 1,952 issues traded.

Aided by a late surge of buying, volume rose to 87.8 million shares from the 83.9 million traded Tuesday.

In addition to interest rates, investors apparently were encouraged by the Federal Reserve's report that U.S. factories, utilities and mines operated at 75.8 percent of capacity in July, up from 74.6 percent in June.

The government said Tuesday that July industrial production rose 1.8 percent following a 1.1 percent

increase in June, indicating the economic recovery was maintaining a steady pace.

"Investors apparently also were encouraged by rumors that Congress might do something about the budget deficit, though I am doubtful," said Michael Metz, Oppenheimer & Co. vice president. "Frankly, I'm surprised by the rally."

The American Stock Exchange index gained 1.77 to 232.07 and the price of a share rose 12 cents.

The National Association of Securities Dealers index of OTC stocks gained 0.99 to 300.84.

On the trading floor, oil stocks scored big gains on hopes the economic recovery would increase demand and boost prices. Exxon was the most active NYSE-listed issue, up 7 1/2 to 38 1/2. Mobil Corp. was third, up 2 to 33 1/2.

California Standard gained 1 1/2 to 39 1/2. Texaco 1 to 37 1/2. Atlantic Richfield 1 1/4 to 51 1/4. Getty 2 1/4 to 68 1/4. Phillips 1 1/4 to 37. Indiana Standard 1 1/4 to 53 1/4 and Ohio Standard 1 to 56 1/4.

NYSE Most Actives

Symbol	Vol.	High	Low	Close	Chg.
IBM	1,175,000	175 1/4	174 3/4	175 1/4	+ 1/4
AT&T	1,100,000	45 1/4	45 1/8	45 1/4	+ 1/8
GE	1,000,000	35 1/4	35 1/8	35 1/4	+ 1/8
AMC	900,000	12 1/4	12 1/8	12 1/4	+ 1/8
...

Dow Jones Averages

Index	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Ind. Ave.	1,175.00	1,174.00	1,175.00	+0.50
Comp. Ave.	1,175.00	1,174.00	1,175.00	+0.50
...

NYSE Diaries

Symbol	Vol.	High	Low	Close	Chg.
IBM	1,175,000	175 1/4	174 3/4	175 1/4	+ 1/4
...

NYSE Index

Index	High	Low	Close	Chg.
NYSE	1,175.00	1,174.00	1,175.00	+0.50
...

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

Symbol	Vol.	High	Low	Close	Chg.
IBM	1,175,000	175 1/4	174 3/4	175 1/4	+ 1/4
...

AMEX Diaries

Symbol	Vol.	High	Low	Close	Chg.
AMEX	1,175,000	175 1/4	174 3/4	175 1/4	+ 1/4
...

NASDAQ Index

Index	High	Low	Close	Chg.
NASDAQ	1,175.00	1,174.00	1,175.00	+0.50
...

AMEX Most Actives

Symbol	Vol.	High	Low	Close	Chg.
AMEX	1,175,000	175 1/4	174 3/4	175 1/4	+ 1/4
...

AMEX Stock Index

Index	High	Low	Close	Chg.
AMEX	1,175.00	1,174.00	1,175.00	+0.50
...

Standard & Poors Index

Index	High	Low	Close	Chg.
S&P	1,175.00	1,174.00	1,175.00	+0.50
...

Dow Jones Bond Averages

Index	High	Low	Close	Chg.
DJ Bond	1,175.00	1,174.00	1,175.00	+0.50
...

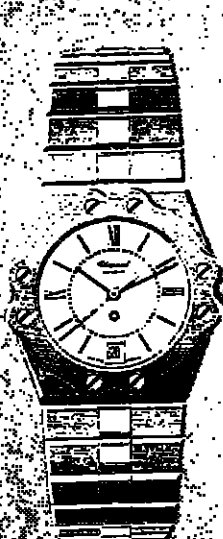
Wednesday's NYSE Closing

Vol. at 4 p.m. 87,800,800
Prev. Vol. 83,928,560
Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE	12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE	12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE	12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE	12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE
175 1/4 174 3/4 IBM 1,175,000 175 1/4 174 3/4 175 1/4 + 1/4	45 1/4 45 1/8 AT&T 1,100,000 45 1/4 45 1/8 45 1/4 + 1/8	35 1/4 35 1/8 GE 1,000,000 35 1/4 35 1/8 35 1/4 + 1/8	12 1/4 12 1/8 AMC 900,000 12 1/4 12 1/8 12 1/4 + 1/8	...
...

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BUSINESS BRIEFS

Restraint in Factory Orders Called
Evidence of W. German Slowdown

BERLIN (Reuters) — The recent restrained trend in new factory orders points to a slowdown in West German economic growth in the third quarter of this year, the DIW economic research institute said Tuesday.

Real gross national product could grow by 0.5 percent, seasonally adjusted, in the third quarter from the second quarter, to stand 2 percent above the depressed third quarter last year, DIW said. Second-quarter GNP grew 1 percent from the first quarter, after 0.5-percent growth from final quarter of 1982.

The institute said rising unemployment and a lack of any real increase in incomes were likely to mean only a small rise, if not a fall, in private consumption in the third quarter.

Exports are expected to show a slight real rise due to the weaker Deutsche mark and the U.S. recovery, while import growth will slow, DIW said.

Halt Trading in Wereldhave

AMSTERDAM (Reuters) — Trading in shares of Belegingsmaatschappij Wereldhave was halted until Thursday pending a company statement and scheduled shareholders' meeting Wednesday, the Amsterdam Stock Exchange announced.

Last week the pension funds PGGM and FVM offered 155 guilders per ordinary share for Wereldhave. But the company, which opposes the offer, said the price was too low. Wereldhave shares closed at 155.50 guilders Tuesday night.

In The Hague, Wereldhave said Wednesday that it would soon issue more than two million ordinary 20-guilder nominal shares through a public placement at a price higher than 155 guilders a share, to raise its paid-up capital to about six million ordinary shares.

France Said to Lend Iraq \$1 Billion

PARIS (Reuters) — France and Iraq have signed a \$1-billion loan agreement, at normal commercial terms, to help Iraq meet payments due on about 20 French contracts, banking sources said Wednesday. Iraq, whose oil revenues have dropped severely during the war with Iran and the world oil glut, owes about \$2.3 billion to France, its major Western arms supplier. It has had trouble meeting debt payments. The sources said the loan would be guaranteed by France's export credit agency, COFACE.

Visentini to Resign From Olivetti

ROME (Reuters) — Olivetti's president, Bruno Visentini, nominated finance minister in Italy's new government, said Wednesday that he had resigned at a board meeting Aug. 29. He will be replaced by the vice president and managing director, Carlo de Benedetti, company sources said.

Bristol-Myers Starts Dairil Campaign

NEW YORK (AP) — Bristol-Myers Co. is starting its largest promotional campaign ever — costing \$1.5 million this week alone — in hopes of persuading people to use its nonaspirin pain reliever Dairil instead of market leader, Tylenol.

But industry analysts were not convinced that consumers would switch to Tylenol. Richard Victor of Drexel Burnham Lambert Inc. said, "It's a little late to revive this brand unless they've got big, big money and this product."

Bristol-Myers this week is spending \$1.5 million on television and radio ads its placement of 43 million Dairil coupons in Sunday newspapers. Tylenol sales plunged last fall following a series of deaths linked to fatal capsules spiked with cyanide. But sales of the Johnson & Johnson product have rebounded sharply.

Gold Exchange Founders Indicted

FORT LAUDERDALE, Florida (AP) — Citing "extravagant expenses and reckless mismanagement," a federal grand jury has indicted founders of International Gold Bullion Exchange on 18 counts of conspiracy and fraud.

The indictment Tuesday charged that William and James Alderdice spent money and precious metals from customers of the exchange and at least 30 subsidiaries without planning to make good on the deals. The brothers had already been jailed in Fort Lauderdale on grand jury and securities fraud charges filed by New York State.

"Both the size of the operation of IGBE and the amount of the losses are one of the largest frauds of its kind," said Assistant U.S. Attorney Chad Passano, who is prosecuting the case.

Company Notes

Ford Motor Corp. says it plans to spend \$1 billion yen (\$127 million) imports this year — up 19 percent from 1982 — to maintain numerous relations with countries to which Toyota vehicles are exported.

Capital Cities Communications Inc. says it has bought for an undisclosed sum Securities Data Co., which sells financial information by electronic terminal to investment houses.

IMF Board Agrees to Reduce Access
To Enlarged Borrowing Privileges

By Hobart Rowen

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The International Monetary Fund's executive board has agreed in principle that, after members' quotas — deposits of national currencies — are increased next year, the enlarged borrowing privileges of recent years should be trimmed back.

In essence, the IMF's target will be to allow each member nation to maintain about the same quantitative borrowing level as it had before, or modestly higher.

Unless access to the IMF's pool of money is limited in this way, the managers of the fund fear, it will soon run out of the cushion to be provided by the anticipated increase in quotas to \$96 billion from \$64 billion.

The IMF staff, meanwhile, has produced a new internal study examining the question of a new issue of special drawing rights for distribution to member nations. Jacques de Larosiere, the IMF's managing director, is required to recommend to the annual meeting whether an issue of SDRs, a paper asset, is justified. The meeting will be in Washington in September.

This year, given fading U.S. resistance, the prospects for issuing SDRs, now worth about \$1.05 each, may prove better than in

many years. Since 1967, about 21.15 billion SDRs have been issued. They are much in demand by Third World nations, as they can be exchanged for hard currencies. The last issue was in 1979, and the last allocation was made in January 1981.

The proposed change in the IMF rules on borrowing stems from the fact that, to tide them over recent emergencies, member nations were given extraordinary access to IMF resources. Instead of the normal fund rules allowing borrowing of up to 100 percent of quotas a year, members could borrow up to 150 percent, or 450 percent over three years.

Member countries voted in February, subject to approval by their legislatures, to increase quotas an average of 48 percent. The IMF management and leading IMF members concluded that allowing 450 percent of the enlarged quotas would be much too generous. Moreover, there is likely to be an effort to limit the total amount of money any nation can borrow from the fund.

The IMF executive board approved a plan last week recommending that the 150 percent of quota allowance be phased down by 1986. For the average quota boosted by 48 percent, 102 percent

would be roughly equal to 150 percent of the old ones.

But since some nations' quotas were increased less than the average, the experts have concluded that 110 percent will entitle almost every country to at least as much in volume terms as 150 percent did before. On this basis, the three-year limit would be 330 percent of quota.

The poorer nations at the IMF session in Washington, meeting as the Group of 24, are expected to argue for a more generous figure than 110 percent, at the policy-making Interim Committee before the annual session.

They will probably maintain that, for a few smaller countries whose quotas are increased by only 33 percent, an allowance of 125 percent of quota is needed.

As for the SDRs, whether an allocation will be approved remains to be seen. After strongly resisting a new issue for the last couple of years, arguing that it would be inflationary, Treasury Secretary Donald T. Regan has suggested in recent comments that the United States may be easing away from its opposition.

Mr. Regan has noted that global inflation is less of a problem now, and that an issue of SDRs might add to global liquidity.

Power System
In U.S. Sues
6 Contractors

The Associated Press

SEATTLE — A damage suit has been filed against six major electrical contractors who allegedly face criminal bid-rigging charges related to nuclear-power projects in Washington State and Indiana, a lawyer said.

The Washington Public Power Supply System suit for unspecified damages was filed Tuesday in U.S. District Court. It stems from \$250 million worth of contracts on four WPPSS projects. Two of the projects later were terminated and the other two have been mothballed.

Contractors named in the civil suit are the same as those named in a June 8 federal grand jury indictment charging violation of the Sherman Antitrust Act.

The companies are Fischbach and Moore Inc. of Dallas; Howard P. Foley Co. of Washington, D.C.; J.K. Constock and Co. of Danbury, Connecticut; Commonwealth Electric Co. of Lincoln, Nebraska; Lord Electric Co. of New York, and Wismer and Becker Contracting Engineers Inc. of Sacramento, California.

GDP in Britain
Climbed by 0.2%
In the 2d Quarter

Reuters

LONDON — Britain's gross domestic product in the second quarter rose 0.2 percent, based on a preliminary estimate of output, after a 0.5-percent first-quarter gain, the Central Statistical Office said Wednesday.

GDP in the quarter was estimated at 1.5 percent above 1982's second period. The office said GDP was broadly unchanged in the second quarter compared with the first. A 5.5-percent decline in oil and gas production was offset by small increases elsewhere.

GDP, excluding oil and gas, rose a preliminary 0.4 percent in the second quarter, after a 0.5-percent gain in the previous three months.

Japan, Soviets Agree
To Resume Trade Talks

Reuters

TOKYO — Japan and the Soviet Union agreed to resume official trade talks following the suspension by Tokyo of annual consultations as part of Western sanctions against the Soviet Union because of the situation in Poland, the Foreign Ministry said Wednesday.

The date and agenda of a new meeting are being worked out following a proposal from Moscow on Tuesday that talks be held there in October, the ministry said. Japan is not prepared now to resume the annual talks, last held in January 1981, but is willing to discuss bilateral trade problems.

Analysts Expect Dividend Increases
Soon by Bayer, Hoechst and BASF

Reuters

FRANKFURT — Stock analysts are expecting Hoechst, BASF and Bayer to increase their dividends. All three reduced their payouts in 1982.

But the question remains whether their dividends can return to the high 1981 levels, as some of their businesses still are troubled by the problems that hurt 1982 profits. Westdeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale forecast Hoechst would increase its dividend to 6.50 Deutsche marks (\$2.44) this year from 5.50 DM last year; BASF's would rise to 6 DM from 5 DM, and Bayer's would go to 5 DM from 4 DM.

The bank's estimates were released in July and the bank is not yet prepared to revise them higher. But an analyst at another major West German bank said all three companies should be able to pay at least 6 DM, and he did not rule out a dividend increase to 7 DM.

All three paid a 7 DM dividend on 1981 earnings, but severe losses last year in several businesses led to dividends being slashed.

Analysts also said the three chemical companies' stock prices could rise as many observers consider them undervalued. Widely viewed as "blue chip" stocks, they attracted substantial foreign investment in the spring stock market rally. Kuwait's purchase of a stake of nearly 25 percent in Hoechst also has attracted interest.

Chemicals stocks already have outperformed the wider market, which according to the Commer-

bank Index of 60 stocks is up by about 23 percent so far this year.

Hoechst's stock price has recorded the largest rise, up more than 37 percent since the beginning of 1983. It was quoted at the close of trading in Frankfurt Tuesday at 160 DM compared with 116.40 DM at the start of January.

Bayer's share price has risen 31 percent since the first of the year. It was quoted at 152.80 DM at the Tuesday close here, up from 116.50 DM in January.

BASF shares have gained 28 percent. They were quoted Tuesday at 159.70 DM, up from 124.80 DM.

Hoechst announced on Monday a 44-percent increase in first half world group pretax profit to 804 million DM from 558 million DM a year earlier.

BASF followed Tuesday with an increase of nearly 12 percent in first-half group profit, with earnings rising to 609 million DM from 545 million DM in first half of 1982. Parent company earnings rose more than 40 percent to 358 million DM.

Stock analysts at commercial banks said that Bayer, which probably will report first-half earnings on Thursday, may have an earnings gain even larger than the 44 percent reported by Hoechst.

Price	Aug.	Nov.	Feb.
400	10.00-12.00	12.00-14.00	14.00-16.00
450	12.00-14.00	14.00-16.00	16.00-18.00
500	14.00-16.00	16.00-18.00	18.00-20.00
550	16.00-18.00	18.00-20.00	20.00-22.00
600	18.00-20.00	20.00-22.00	22.00-24.00
650	20.00-22.00	22.00-24.00	24.00-26.00
700	22.00-24.00	24.00-26.00	26.00-28.00
750	24.00-26.00	26.00-28.00	28.00-30.00
800	26.00-28.00	28.00-30.00	30.00-32.00
850	28.00-30.00	30.00-32.00	32.00-34.00
900	30.00-32.00	32.00-34.00	34.00-36.00
950	32.00-34.00	34.00-36.00	36.00-38.00
1000	34.00-36.00	36.00-38.00	38.00-40.00

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Chrysler Moves Ahead Date
For Termination of Warrants

The Associated Press

DETROIT — Chrysler Corp. has accelerated the termination date of publicly held warrants of company stock from June 15, 1985, to Dec. 1, 1983, trying to obtain immediate capital and eliminate the warrant "dampening effect," the automaker says.

In a statement released Tuesday, the third largest U.S. automaker said the warrants are good for 5 million shares of common stock at \$13 a share. Chrysler's stock has been selling for about \$26 recently.

The action will help the company get immediate capital — about \$65 million if all 5 million shares are

issued — and "eliminates the overhang of the warrants on the company," said a Chrysler official who asked not to be identified.

Chrysler can accelerate the termination date of warrants if the company's stock on the market remains at \$19.50 or more per share for 60 consecutive days. Chrysler's common stock has been above \$19.50 since April 13, the company said.

The official added that the acceleration "has nothing to do with government warrants" for 14.4 million shares of common stock that federal officials plan to sell soon.

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- 2) aid to small and medium-sized cities;
- 3) promotion of municipal development;
- 4) projects of the serviced-site type; and
- 5) integrated urban development projects.

Requirements:

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- 2) Experience with Master's, 5 years' and with a Doctorate, 3 years' working experience, preferably in Latin America, relating to the preparation, evaluation or execution of urban development programs and projects;
- 3) Excellent ability to draft analyses and reports in at least two of the following languages: English, Spanish, Portuguese or French.

Other Requirements:

At the time of application the candidate must submit a written paper in any of the above mentioned languages on a subject relating to the urban development field. Position offers competitive compensation and excellent benefits package. Deadline for receipt of applications: September 2, 1983. Please send application and current curriculum vitae to: Chief, Urban Development Section, UNDP, Box D 2017, International Herald Tribune, 92521 Neuilly Cedex, France.

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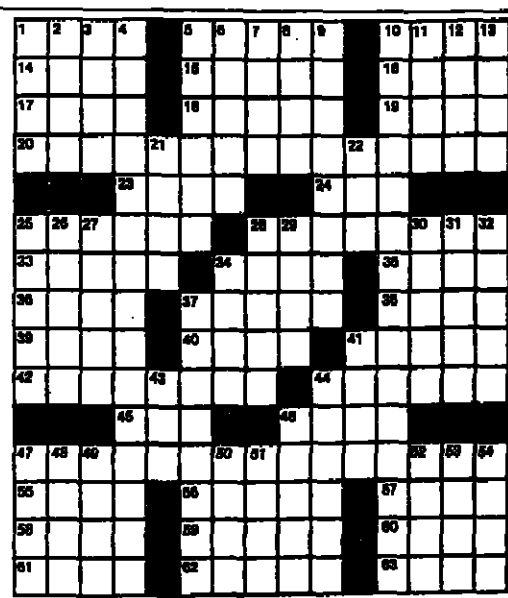
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August 17, 1983



CROSSWORD



- ACROSS**
- Excoriate
 - Amos Alonzo
 - Native of
 - Dancer Montez
 - "The Fiedelmaus"
 - Tortoise's
 - Midwestern port
 - Pyeongyang's
 - Cinnabar and
 - Paint the town
 - Spirit
 - Possessive
 - Show up
 - Grendel and
 - Cyclops
 - Educate
 - Con man's
 - Actual
 - Reit
 - Disney film
 - "La Douce"
 - Like a bump on
- DOWN**
- Antiaircraft
 - Victim
 - Napoleonic
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 - Reit
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 - Napoleonic
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 - Disney film
 - "La Douce"
 - Like a bump on

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DENNIS THE MENACE



"I WONDER WHAT THE WORLD'S RECORD IS FOR EATING HOT BISCUITS AND HONEY?"

JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

OMBLO
YAHND
STUJAD
UPTIME

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print answer here: O M B L O Y A H N D S T U J A D U P T I M E

Yesterday's Jumble: VIGIL NEWLY CATNIP BANANA
Answer: What the archer was—BENT ON WINNING

WEATHER

EUROPE

Area	High	Low	Wind	Clouds
Algeria	21	16	4	10
Amsterdam	21	16	4	10
Athens	21	16	4	10
Berlin	21	16	4	10
Brussels	21	16	4	10
Geneva	21	16	4	10
Helsinki	21	16	4	10
Lisbon	21	16	4	10
London	21	16	4	10
Madrid	21	16	4	10
Moscow	21	16	4	10
Nice	21	16	4	10
Oslo	21	16	4	10
Paris	21	16	4	10
Rome	21	16	4	10
Stockholm	21	16	4	10
Vienna	21	16	4	10
Zurich	21	16	4	10

ASIA

Area	High	Low	Wind	Clouds
Bangkok	21	16	4	10
Hanoi	21	16	4	10
Manila	21	16	4	10
Seoul	21	16	4	10
Taipei	21	16	4	10
Tokyo	21	16	4	10

AFRICA

Area	High	Low	Wind	Clouds
Algeria	21	16	4	10
Cairo	21	16	4	10
Harare	21	16	4	10
Johannesburg	21	16	4	10
Nairobi	21	16	4	10
Tripoli	21	16	4	10

LATIN AMERICA

Area	High	Low	Wind	Clouds
Buenos Aires	21	16	4	10
Caracas	21	16	4	10
La Paz	21	16	4	10
Lima	21	16	4	10
Mexico City	21	16	4	10
Rio de Janeiro	21	16	4	10
Sao Paulo	21	16	4	10
Santiago	21	16	4	10
Valparaiso	21	16	4	10

NORTH AMERICA

Area	High	Low	Wind	Clouds
Alaska	21	16	4	10
Boston	21	16	4	10
Chicago	21	16	4	10
Denver	21	16	4	10
Los Angeles	21	16	4	10
Minneapolis	21	16	4	10
New York	21	16	4	10
San Francisco	21	16	4	10
Seattle	21	16	4	10
Washington	21	16	4	10

AUSTRALIA

Area	High	Low	Wind	Clouds
Adelaide	21	16	4	10
Brisbane	21	16	4	10
Perth	21	16	4	10
Sydney	21	16	4	10

OCEANIA

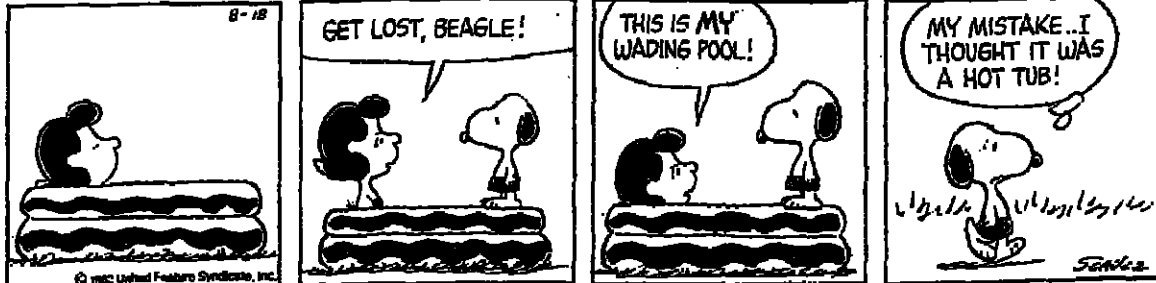
Area	High	Low	Wind	Clouds
Adelaide	21	16	4	10
Brisbane	21	16	4	10
Perth	21	16	4	10
Sydney	21	16	4	10

© Cloudy; 10-15; 16-20; 21-25; 26-30; 31-35; 36-40; 41-45; 46-50; 51-55; 56-60; 61-65; 66-70; 71-75; 76-80; 81-85; 86-90; 91-95; 96-100.

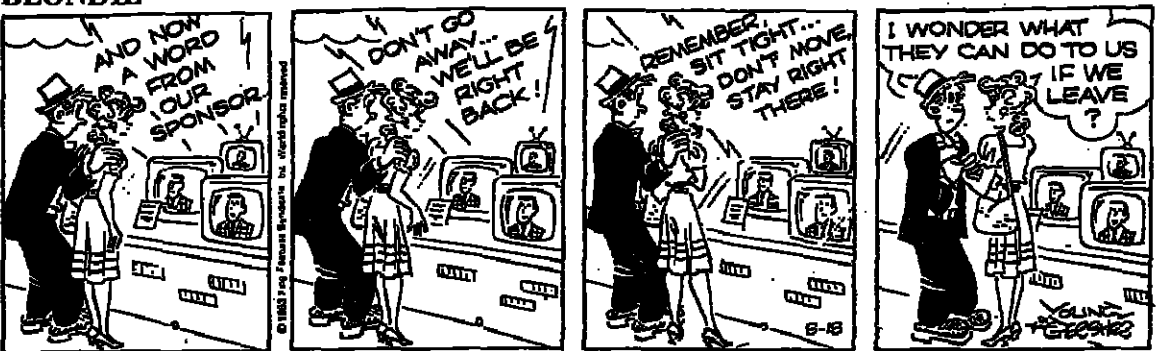
THURSDAY'S FORECAST — CHANNEL: Light to moderate. FRANKFURT: Cloudy. Temp. 21-27 (10-81). LONDON: Cloudy. Temp. 21-27 (75-81). MADRID: Fair. Temp. 21-27 (70-81). NEW YORK: Cloudy. Temp. 21-27 (70-81). PARIS: Partly cloudy. Temp. 21-27 (70-81). ROME: Partly cloudy. Temp. 21-27 (70-81). SINGAPORE: Partly cloudy. Temp. 21-27 (70-81). TOKYO: Partly cloudy. Temp. 21-27 (70-81). WASHINGTON: Partly cloudy. Temp. 21-27 (70-81).

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PEANUTS



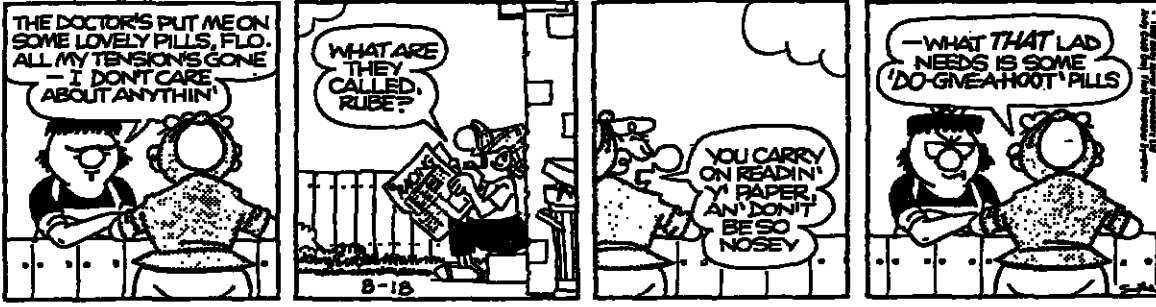
BLONDIE



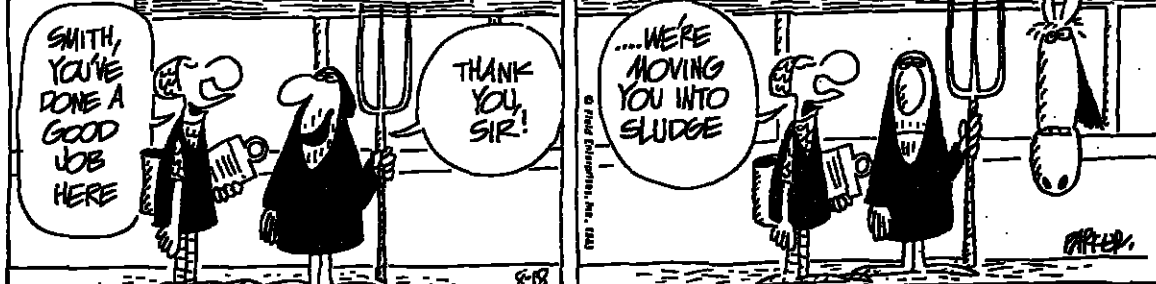
BEETLE BAILEY



ANDY CAPP



WIZARD OF ID



REX MORGAN



GARFIELD



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BOOKS

MURDER STORY: A Tragedy of

Our Time
By Lester Velie. 289 pp. \$15.95.
Macmillan, 866 Third Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10022.

CRIME OF PASSION

By Leo Janos. 268 pp. \$15.95.
Putnam's, 200 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10016.

Reviewed by Sean McConville

THE knowledge that the brutal have themselves been brutalized, and that the unfeeling have been insufficiently loved, has not helped us take steps to avoid the regular eruption of extremely dangerous criminals who shrink not at all from the taking of life and the sadistic infliction of suffering. The claim that such a person is a "victim of a broken home" has become a tired courtroom cliché.

Philosophers — religious and secular — seem unable to offer an understanding of everyday evil that is both intellectually and emotionally acceptable, even as we move toward the end of the bloodiest century in the history of our species. It is, therefore, an important but daunting task to take characters and events epitomizing the random and wicked violence most feared in modern living, and to offer analyses based on rationality and an informed compassion.

More challenging subjects for this purpose would be hard to find. Terry Losico, a teenager whose many depredations are chronicled in "Murder Story," values only violence and sees infamy as "respect." A street jackal, his brutality leads — in the course of an ill-planned and pointless burglary — to his terrorizing, beating, strangling, sexually assaulting and murdering an elderly woman.

The death of Eleanor Rowley, a retired Reader's Digest senior editor, a grandmother and a devoted wife, was a great loss and shock to her family and community. Her paralyzed and bedridden husband was dealt a deadly blow to the head by Losico and survived to an even greater infirmity — to endure the lonely and terrible aftermath of the crime.

Lester Velie stumbled across the story of Losico and his minion in crime, David Hollis, in the course of researching a book on the workings of the child-care bureaucracy. The destructive progress of these two young men through their various juvenile courts, fosterings, adoptions and delinquency treatment centers seemed so clearly to typify the important failings Velie had identified that he allowed their story to be the means of providing the panorama he originally intended.

The pair are a particularly apt embodiment of the results of a defective system. Losico, by the time of the murder, was a hardened juvenile criminal looking forward only to imprisonment.

ment; Hollis had been committed to the child-care authorities as a PINS (a person in need of supervision) because of his truancy and petty wrongdoing. The reinforcement of all of Losico's destructive traits by the process of "treatment" and the intimidation and ruin of the weak and inadequate Hollis have a quality of tragic predestination.

This is a book spiced with a sharp but justified anger, by an author who displays narrative skills and an admirable clarity of moral purpose.

The background to "Crime of Passion" is a set of "liberated" young people compulsively involved in parties, drugs, sex and self-induced chaos in late-60s Los Angeles. In the course of a bad LSD trip Geoffrey King stabbed his mother and grandmother to death, and survived only by a hairbreadth a bizarre suicide attempt. Here is another sequence of events to which most of us can react only with horror, anger and perplexity; but the social setting and the problems of the characters, and the author's approach, make this a very different book from "Murder Story."

King's father was a family figure — an insecure, relentlessly driven businessman, who went from humble origins to the top echelons of a nationally known U.S. company. His ambitions and anxieties apparently led him to treat his family as a tool in his career and a projection of himself. His wife and son were possessions to reflect credit on their possessor. Geoffrey oscillated violently between love and hate for his father, and from an early age was crushed by those feelings and by the life of his ill-matched and mutually destructive parents.

King's "vivid recollections" are certainly not what make "Crime of Passion" a worthwhile book. Indeed, it is saved from being shed on exculpatory biography by the light shed on criminal justice institutions through which King passed — the bizarre "Queen Tank" of the county jail; the casualness and impunity with which multiple homosexual rape occurs in a court's holding room; and the descriptions of the Atascadero State Hospital for the criminally insane, where the devices of totalitarianism, from electroconvulsive "therapy" to the sequestering of the manipulated encounter group, were used by staff to maintain a precarious and corrupt order.

It is a disgrace to our public institutions that at the heart of the legal process such haphazard lawlessness should occur and a disgrace to us all that it incites such little indignation. But because King emerges as such an unsympathetic character, despite the catalog of his misfortunes, the average reader may conclude that he escaped lightly the consequences of a reckless and selfish way of life, and a terrible deed. But does evil neutralize evil, or is the message of these books that evil multiplies evil?

Sean McConville, a British criminologist and visiting fellow at Johns Hopkins University, wrote this review for The Los Angeles Times.

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

IF the ghosts of the great players of a bygone era — Joseph Ewell, Harold Vanderbilt, Milton Work and Ely Culbertson — perhaps hover unseen over the bridge tables of the living, it should be obvious what they are doing: They are looking for the phantoms.

Even for them, sporting a phantom — a save against a contract that was due to fail — is not as easy as one might suppose. A player saves in, let us say, five hearts over four spades as favorable vulnerability and goes down 300 or 500.

Was this a phantom save? That depends on the likely result in four spades, which may not be easy to assess. In the diagrammed deal, West made a unilateral decision to save in five hearts. This infuriated East but delighted North, who doubled and led the heart jack. The club ace would have been better, but the diamond ace would have been worse.

West took three trump tricks and led the club queen. Later he surrendered a diamond

trick to North, and escaped for down 300. South was never able to acquire the lead, and West lost just two trump tricks and the minor-suit ace.

After some thought the players decided that the save was worth it. Although South had only one obvious trick, it seemed that he would make a 10th since East has trouble scoring diamond tricks.

Suppose that against four spades after bidding shown, West wins the first trick with the heart ace and shifts to the club queen, as good as anything. South wins in dummy, ruffs a club and plays spades. West wins the fourth round and has to play a top heart. South ruffs, crosses to the diamond ace, and plays the heart jack, tossing a diamond loser from his hand.

West wins, and has to give dummy a heart trick, permitting South's last diamond to disappear.

However, the ghosts above must have been chuckling quickly, having found their phantom. Four spades is easily defeated after the normal

opening of the heart ace if East makes the "obvious" play of ruffing his partner's winner. He returns the diamond king, on which West discards a heart. When the diamond ace is forced from the dummy the declarer is helpless.

So West's five-heart bid was in theory a phantom. But in practice he may have been right, for it is unlikely that East would have risen to the occasion. Few players consider ruffing their partner's ace on the first trick.

North and South were vulnerable. The bidding: West North East South Pass Pass Pass 4♠

West led the heart ace.

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Frankfurt

Amsterdam

Brussels

Hong Kong

London

Milan

Paris

Singapore

Stockholm

Sydney

Tokyo

Zurich

SPORTS

Butcher Holds Orioles to 1 Hit

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
ARLINGTON, Texas — John Butcher pitched a one-hitter and retired 27 of the 29 batters he faced Tuesday night and Buddy Bell homered to lead the Texas Rangers to a 2-0 victory over the Baltimore Orioles.

Butcher (4-3) retired the final 19 batters in his first start since April 8. He permitted only a walk to Lenn Sakata and a single to Al Bumbry in the third. It was the 26-year-old right-hander's first shut-out of the year and the second of his major-league career. He became only the sixth pitcher in Ranger history to pitch a one-hitter.

Butcher, who had spent most of the season as the Rangers' long reliever, was pushed into the starting rotation in place of Danny Darwin, who was placed on the disabled list Aug. 9. Ironically, Darwin was the last Ranger pitcher to lose a one-hitter, recording the feat against Boston April 29, 1981.

"I knew we needed a win to stay in the pennant race, and as the game continued, all I was trying to do was keep them off base," Butcher said. "I knew that one of them was going to get on base, and the next guy was just as capable of getting a big hit."

Butcher had an effective sinker to record 14 outs on grounders. "They swung at a lot of first pitches, and even though they hit a lot of balls pretty hard, they seemed to go right at somebody," Butcher said. "They also hit a couple of balls up into the wind, which helped me a lot."

Bell gave the Rangers a 1-0 first-inning lead against Allan Ramirez (4-4) with his 12th home run of the year. The Rangers made it 2-0 against reliever Billy Sample in the seventh when Billy Sample doubled and then scored on Pete O'Brien's single to left center.

White Sox 5, Yankees 3
 In New York, Ron Kittle and Dave Stegman each had two-run singles and Floyd Bannister won his eighth straight game to spark the Sox to a 5-3 victory over the Yankees.

BASEBALL ROUNDUP

Chicago to a 5-3 victory over the Yankees. In his eighth start since the All-Star break, Bannister (11-9) has allowed only 13 earned runs in 56 1/3 innings. The White Sox are 24-16 during that span.

Indians 3, Blue Jays 2
 Blue Jays 9, Indians 6

In Cleveland, Mike Hargrove's infield hit in the eighth inning scored Tony Hanzel from second, lifting the Indians over Toronto, 3-2, in the opener. In the nightcap, the Blue Jays salvaged a split with a 9-6 victory when Barry Bonnell singled in two runs to highlight a four-run eighth inning.

Brewers 4, Red Sox 3
 In Milwaukee, Ted Simmons' sacrifice fly in the 14th inning scored Jim Gantner with the winning run and lifted the Brewers past Boston, 4-3. Jim Simon (10-5) pitched the final 7 1/3 innings for the victory, while Mark Clear, who walked Gantner to start the 14th, fell to 3-4.

A's 4, Angels 0
 In Oakland, California, Chris Codrillo and Dave Beard combined on a seven-inning shut-out for the A's first straight victory, 4-0 over California. Oakland pitchers have not allowed a run over a club-record 32 innings. The old mark of 29 consecutive scoreless innings was set in June, 1968.

Royals 19, Tigers 7
 In Kansas City, Hal McRae, Amos Otis and Pat Sheridan backed to pace a 19-hit attack as the Royals overpowered Detroit, 19-7.

Twins 5, Mariners 1
 In Seattle, Tom Brunansky drove in three runs with two home runs and a sacrifice fly to power Minnesota over the Mariners, 5-1. Brunansky's homers, his 18th and 19th of the season, helped starter Ken Seigrist to his 11th triumph against four losses.

Dodgers 5, Giants 1
 In Los Angeles, Greg Brock homered and Bill Russell had two doubles and two RBIs to help Jerry Rouse (7-10) to his first triumph since May 31 as the Dodgers beat San Francisco, 5-1. Rouse had started 12 games without a victory. He struck out six and did not walk a batter before Tom Niedenzul hit the final two innings.

Pirates 3, Mets 1
 In Pittsburgh, rookie Doug Frobel hit his second homer in two days and three pitchers combined on a six-inning shut-out for the Pirates' fifth straight victory, 3-1 over New York. Lee Tunnell (6-4) was the winner, allowing five hits before leaving in the seventh. Ceciliano Guante finished for his sixth save.

Cubs 10, Phillies 1
 In Chicago, Tony Perez led off the seventh with a 450-foot homer to snap a 1-1 tie and Garry Maddox later added a solo shot to lift the Phillies to a 6-2 victory over the Cubs and a split of their double

header. In the opener, Jody Davis drove in three runs and Thad Bosley and Leon Durham each had two RBIs to back Dick Ruthven's five-hitter and guide the Cubs to a 10-1 victory.

Padres 3, Braves 2
 In Atlanta, Garry Templeton's sacrifice fly with one out in the 10th inning scored Gene Richards and lifted the Padres to their third straight victory, 3-2 over Atlanta. The loss was the third in a row for the Braves and their seventh in 11 games.

Astros 8, Reds 5
 In Cincinnati, rookie John Mizerock drove in four runs with his first major-league home run, a double and a sacrifice fly to lead Houston to its eighth victory in the last 10 games, an 8-5 triumph over Reds. Mike Scott (7-4) struck out five and walked none in seven innings for the victory.

Cardinals 4, Expos 3
 In St. Louis, pinch hitter Floyd Rayford's one-out RBI single capped a two-run rally in the bottom of the ninth, enabling the Cardinals to snap a seven-game home losing streak with a 4-3 victory over Montreal. The Expos, looking for a club record, had a six-game road winning streak halted.

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Indians' first baseman Mike Hargrove slaps a tag into the stomach of Blue Jay Dave Collins on a pick-off attempt — the first of six unsuccessful pick-off attempts by Cleveland.

Cuban Sets Weightlifting Mark

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
CARACAS — Daniel Nunez of Cuba set the first world record at the Pan American Games on Tuesday when he registered a registered 304-pound (138 kilo) snatch on his way to triple-gold-medal sweep of the 60-kilogram class.

Nunez, 24, broke his own record of 302.5 pounds, which he set in Copenhagen in 1982. The Cuban also established Pan American records in the snatch, clean and jerk and total weight. In the clean and jerk he lifted 357.5 pounds and in his total weight he posted 661.5 pounds.

Meanwhile the boxing got underway. While the U.S. team went undefeated, Cuba suffered a double setback. Luis Ernesto Delia was defeated by Puerto Rico's Juan Molina in 119 pounds, and Rafael Saenz lost to another Puerto Rican, Rafael Ramos, in 106 pounds.

Cuba said it would protest Saenz' loss. The five judges voted, 3-2, for Saenz, a pro-met favorite for a gold medal. But — in what was thought to be a first — a jury gave the bout to Ramos, 3-0. The jury votes when the judges are split.

The United States added nine gold medals to bring its total to 13 and 24 medals overall. But Cuba remains the lead in medals with 15 gold and 30 overall.

Attention again focused on the athletes village and whether the U.S. team would stay there. It appeared for a while Tuesday that at least some of the 500 U.S. athletes at the problem-plagued village might soon be leaving for the hotels.

PAN AMERICAN GAMES

Then William E. Simon, president of the U.S. Olympic Committee, said late in the day that the U.S. team was in the village "and here to stay."

"We have given no one permission to look for rooms, and if they asked for such permission, we would definitely not allow it," Simon said at the village in nearby Guaranas.

Hours earlier, a source told The Associated Press that the U.S. federations governing the various sports were making their own arrangements for hotel rooms for their athletes.

"It's up to each governing body," said the source. "There's nothing the USOC can do about it."

USOC personnel were known to be checking accommodations and numbers of beds available in at least one hotel. And Ron O'Brien, head of the U.S. diving team, said most of his team had checked into the Anauco Hilton, where most of the U.S. reporters and USOC staff at the games are staying.

Since it opened last week, athletes have complained of a wide range of problems in the village, including the lack of electricity, hot water or working toilets, along with dirt and noise from construction.

At least one Latin American delegation was upset by the continued bickering over village conditions.

"We do admit that the Venezuelans have problems here," said Luis Bermudez, chief of the Puerto Rican team. "But I think we should do things to help rather than make things worse."

TUESDAY'S FINISH

Women's individual English match: 1. Denise Woodard, United States, 2. Pat Sauer, United States, 3. Cuba, 1.78, 1.78, 1.78, 1.78.

Men's individual English match: 1. Rod Fries, United States, 2. Jose Storde, Argentina, 3. Cuba, 1.78, 1.78, 1.78, 1.78.

Men's team English match: 1. United States, 2. Cuba, 3. Argentina, 4. Cuba, 5. Cuba, 6. Cuba, 7. Cuba, 8. Cuba, 9. Cuba, 10. Cuba, 11. Cuba, 12. Cuba, 13. Cuba, 14. Cuba, 15. Cuba, 16. Cuba, 17. Cuba, 18. Cuba, 19. Cuba, 20. Cuba, 21. Cuba, 22. Cuba, 23. Cuba, 24. Cuba, 25. Cuba, 26. Cuba, 27. Cuba, 28. Cuba, 29. Cuba, 30. Cuba, 31. Cuba, 32. Cuba, 33. Cuba, 34. Cuba, 35. Cuba, 36. Cuba, 37. Cuba, 38. Cuba, 39. Cuba, 40. Cuba, 41. Cuba, 42. Cuba, 43. Cuba, 44. Cuba, 45. Cuba, 46. Cuba, 47. Cuba, 48. Cuba, 49. Cuba, 50. Cuba, 51. Cuba, 52. Cuba, 53. Cuba, 54. Cuba, 55. Cuba, 56. Cuba, 57. Cuba, 58. Cuba, 59. Cuba, 60. Cuba, 61. Cuba, 62. Cuba, 63. Cuba, 64. Cuba, 65. Cuba, 66. Cuba, 67. Cuba, 68. Cuba, 69. Cuba, 70. Cuba, 71. Cuba, 72. Cuba, 73. Cuba, 74. Cuba, 75. Cuba, 76. Cuba, 77. Cuba, 78. Cuba, 79. Cuba, 80. Cuba, 81. Cuba, 82. Cuba, 83. Cuba, 84. Cuba, 85. Cuba, 86. Cuba, 87. Cuba, 88. Cuba, 89. Cuba, 90. Cuba, 91. Cuba, 92. Cuba, 93. Cuba, 94. Cuba, 95. Cuba, 96. Cuba, 97. 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